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CÆSAR, BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

WOODS.

W. J. Gage & Co.'s High School Classics.

CÆSAR,

DE BELLO BRITANNICO.

WITH A VOCABULARY,

AND

COPIOUS REFERENCES TO THE GRAMMAR OF DR. ALBERT HARKNESS.

BY

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PREFACE.

In presenting this little work to the High School Masters of Ontario, a good deal of diffidence is felt. In the preparation of an elementary work, too much care cannot be taken in introducing just what is most needful, and at the same time most likely to be useful. My long experience as a classical teacher has taught me this: that the great bar to success with pupils is their total unacquaintance with the syntax of the language, and if you can only remove this, your success is certain.

I have attempted to do this in my grammatical notes in this book; and the very gratifying assurances I have received from Masters who have used my editions of Virgil, Book II., and Horace Odes, Book I., lead me to suppose that the plan I have adopted lightens the work very materially for the pupil, and secures his gradual acquaintance with the principles of Latin Syntax at the very outset.

I make no apology for the very full and copious references to the Grammar. In the case of a non-spoken language, the only way to understand it accurately is to master its Syntax, and in the references in this little book, no word of any difficulty has been passed over; and special care has been given to the "subjunctive mood," and to "indirect narration," the two most difficult points to get pupils thoroughly conversant with. I plead guilty, in these references, to the charge of iteration and repetition, because it is only by such means that the construction becomes indelibly fixed in the minds of the pupils.

In the Vocabulary I have taken special pains to present each requisite shade of meaning in the words, and some care has been bestowed upon the derivation of words, and upon kindred stems in other Indo-European languages; although this latter point has not been elaborated to any very great extent, inasmuch as the book is essentially an introductory work, and it was not thought well to burden its pages with too frequent researches in this direction.

Synonyms are given here and there, to attract attention to this most needful accomplishment in the study of Latin.

S. WOODS.

STRATFORD,
June 4th, 1881.

CÆSARIS VITA DIGESTA

PER ANNOS.

——o——

B.C.	A.U.C.	
100	654	Cæsar, Caius Julius, born ; son of Caius Cæsar. C. Mario vi., et L. Valerio Flacco, Coss.
83	671	He divorces Cossutia, and marries Cornelia daughter of Cinna, the chief leader of the Marian party.
81	673	Sulla, to destroy the remnants of the Marian party, commands all who have intermarried with it, to put away their wives. Cæsar refuses to divorce Cornelia, and only escapes death by hiding himself in the Sabine mountains. His pardon was obtained by his friends from Sulla, who remarked in granting it, "You know not what you ask, that profligate boy will one day be more dangerous than many Mariuses." Cicero appears as an orator in his famous defence of Sextus Roscius.
80	674	Cæsar serves his first campaign in Asia, under M. Minucius Thermus, and gains a civic crown at Mitylene.
78	676	Sulla died. Cæsar returns to Rome. Cicero studying oratory at Rhodos under Molo. Pompey resists Lepidus in his attempts to repeal the laws of Sulla.

B.C.	A.U.C.	
77	677	Cæsar accuses Cn. Dolabella for extortion in Macedonia; Dolabella is acquitted by the senatorial party, and Cæsar sails away to Rhodos to become a pupil of Molo, but is captured by pirates, and redeems himself on a payment of fifty talents. He then raises a few vessels at Miletus, captures the pirates, and crucifies them at Pergamos, as he playfully told them he would do as soon as he gained his liberty.
76	678	Cæsar at Rhodos. Pompey sets out from Rome to undertake the war against Sertorius.
75	679	Cæsar still at Rhodos. Cicero quæstor in Sicily under Sextus Paducæus.
74	680	Cæsar elected one of the Pontifices, and returns to Rome. Cicero also returns from Sicily, and Pompey is for three years more in Spain.
73 to 68	681 to 686	Cæsar remains at Rome, working in every way to promote his popularity with the people, taking little part in politics, but by his winning manners and open-handed generosity earning good opinions on all sides.
67	687	Cæsar quæstor, delivers an elaborate panegyric on his aunt Julia, the wife of Marius, who died this year; and another of equal power on the death of his wife Cornelia.
65	689	Cæsar ædile, celebrates the games with unusual magnificence, and exhibits 320 pairs of gladiators. Spends large sums in the repair of the Appian Way, and restores to the Capitol the trophies of Marius.
63	691	Cæsar elected Pontifex Maximus, defeating Quintus Catullus, and Servilius Isauricus. Cicero consul, and the conspiracy of Catiline. Octavius, the future Augustus, born, son of Cæsar's sister.
62	692	Cæsar prætor, and actively supports the tribune

B.C.	A.U.C.	
		Metellus, in consequence of which both are suspended, but restored soon after. Divorces his wife Pompeia, in consequence of the intrigue of Clodius, using the famous words in defence, "Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion."
61	693	Cæsar, having his debts all paid by advances from Crassus, sets out as pro-consul to Spain in the early part of the year, and after gaining a great victory over the Lusitanians and amassing vast sums of money, returns to Rome.
60	694	Cæsar is refused a triumph, enters the city, forms a union with Pompey and Crassus, and by their united influence is unanimously elected consul for the succeeding year, having as colleague M. Calpurnius Bibulus.
59	695	Cæsar consul. Passes an agrarian law to divide the public lands of Campania among the poorer citizens ; secures Pompey's favour by procuring from the senate a full acknowledgment of his acts in the East ; and relieves the equites by exacting only two-thirds of what they agreed to pay for the public lands of Asia. In all these three acts he was bitterly opposed by the senate. The Province of Cis-Alpine Gaul and Illyricum conferred upon him for four years, by a vote of the people, on the proposal of the tribune Vatinius, and the senate granted Trans-Alpine Gaul for a similar period.
58	696	Cæsar, before setting out for Gallia, procures the banishment of Cicero, and having thus removed one of his principal opponents, he sends, by a vote of the people, his most formidable enemy, Cato, to Egypt, to attend to the sequestration of Cyprus. He further se-

B.C.	A.U.C.	
		cures his influence by giving his daughter Julia in marriage to Pompey, and then sets out for his province. His wars with the Helvetii and Ariovistus follow, and he returns to Cis-Alpine Gaul to attend to his civil duties.
57	697	Cæsar's wars with the Belgæ.
56	698	Cæsar's wars with the Alpine tribes, with the Veneti, the Unelli, and his expedition against the Menapii and the Morini.
55	699	Cæsar's wars with the Tenchteri and the Usipetes, and his expedition into Germany. Also late in the year HIS FIRST EXPEDITION INTO BRITAIN.
54	700	Cæsar's SECOND EXPEDITION INTO BRITAIN, his war with the Ambiorix and the Treviri, and arrangements made with Pompey and Crassus for a further extension of his government of Gallia for five years from January 1st, 53, to December, 49. Cæsar's daughter Julia, wife of Pompey, dies in September of this year.
53	701	Wars with the Treviri, with the Suevi, and with Ambiorix and the Eburones, and the reduction of the Germans.
52	702	The wars with Vercingetorix all this year.
51 and 50	703 and 704	Cæsar occupied in completing the conquest of Gallia, and in the middle of 50 the whole country is subdued and reduced to the status of a Roman Province. Measures taken at Rome by Pompey and the aristocratical party to deprive Cæsar of his command, and to compel him to return to Rome as a private citizen without a triumph.
49	705	Cæsar crosses the Rubicon, thus proclaiming war, and following upon his course gradually advances upon Rome, when Pompey escapes and betakes himself across the sea, from Brundusium to Greece. Cæsar enters Rome,

B.C.	A.U.C.	
		after having been elected Dictator, on motion of the prætor M. Lepidus.
48	706	Battle of Pharsalus and defeat of Pompey. Cæsar follows him to Egypt, and on his arrival there, hears of the death of Pompey, and avenges his death by the utter extermination of his murderers.
47	707	Wars in Egypt with the remains of the Pompeian party, and return of Cæsar to Rome by way of Syria and Pontus, where he defeated Pharnaces near Zela, reporting the battle to the Senate in the words, "Veni, vidi, vici."
46	708	Sets out for Africa, and defeats Scipio and Cato and the remains of the Pompeian party at Thapsus, April 6th. Cato kills himself at Utica, and Cæsar returns to Rome in July, and celebrates his conquests by four magnificent triumphs, but refuses to introduce any retaliatory measures against his late antagonists or their party. The most important measure of this year was his reformation of the calendar, and this he did by adding 90 days to this year, thus making it consist of 445 days, and he further adapted it to the requirements of the time, so that for nearly 1600 years it remained unaltered.
45	709	Sextus and Cneius Pompey, sons of Pompeius Magnus, collect a large army in Spain; Cæsar set out towards the beginning of the year, and at Munda, on March 17th, the enemy was defeated with immense loss, and Labienus, Cæsar's old legate in Gallia, was among the slain. Cæsar returned to Rome, and celebrated his victory by a triumph. Five months of his life yet remain the busiest by far in a most eventful life. He began by rewarding his followers. He increased the

B.C.	A.U.C.	
		number of senators to 900; he appointed 16 prætors, 40 quæstors and 6 ædiles. He proposed a digest of the Roman laws; planned the draining of the Pontine marshes and the opening of Lakes Lucrinus and Avernus as harbours of safety; and a complete survey of the whole Roman Empire; and under his patronage the first public library was opened at Rome by the poet-orator, Asinius Pollio; and for the transaction of public business he erected the magnificent Basilica Julia. Meanwhile his friends had been conferring honours upon him. He was made Imperator for life, and the Senate took an oath to watch over his safety; his image appeared upon coins, and the month Quintilius was to be called by his name, *Julius*.
44	710	Possessing royal power, he wished to gain the outward name, and on the festival of the Lupercal, February 15th, Antonius offered him the diadem; but seeing that the people did not approve, he waved it away with the words "I am not King, but Cæsar!" Cassius, his mortal enemy, now began his plot of assassination, and on the Ides of March Cæsar fell dead, stabbed with twenty-three wounds, at the foot of Pompey's statue.
		Thus perished, in his fifty-sixth year, the foremost man of Rome. His fame as a warrior is second to none in Rome; his place as a writer is very high, and his strong mind, endued with absolute power, made him laugh at difficulties. His works, besides the Commentaries on the Gallic Wars, are as follows: *Anticato; De Analogia*, or, *De Ratione Latine Loquendi; Auguralia; De Astris; Dicta Collectanea; Poemata.* None of these have come down to us. His only

B.C.	A.U.C.	
		surviving work is the COMMENTARII DE BELLO GALLICO. Of these there are eleven books in all; the first seven of which are alone written by Cæsar, the last book of the Gallic War, and the three books of the Civil War, are usually assigned to Hirtius, a personal and political friend of Cæsar, and his legate in 58 in Gallia, and consul with Pansa in 43.

CÆSAR "BELLUM BRITANNICUM."

(FROM C. JULII CÆSARIS, BOOK IV.)

CHAPTER XX.

Exiguā[1] parte[2] æstatis[3] reliquā, Cæsar etsi in his locis—quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit[4]—maturæ[5] sunt[6] hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod, omnibus fere Gallicis bellis,[7] hostibus[8] nostris inde subministrata auxilia[9] intelligebat[4]: et, si tempus anni[3] ad bellum gerendum[10] deficeret,[11] tamen magno sibi[12] usui[12] fore[13] arbitrabatur,[14] si modo insulam[15] adîsset,[16] genus hominum[3] perspexisset,[16] loca,[17] portūs, aditūs cognovisset;[16] quæ[18] omnia fere Gallis[8] erant incognita. Neque enim temere præter mercatores illo adit quisquam, neque iis[8] ipsis quicquam præter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se

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1. 169. 2.
2. 431. 2.
3. 395.
4. 520. i.
5. 163. 1.
6. 516. iii. & 508.
7. 426. 1.
8. 384. i.
9. 375.
10. 565. 1.
11. 512.
12. 390. i.
13. 297. iii. 2, & 515.
14. 467. 3.
15. 379. 3. 2).
16. 511. ii. 2.
17. 141.
18. 453.

undique mercatoribus,[2] neque quanta esset[19] insulæ magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ nationes incolerent,[19] neque quem usum belli haberent,[19] aut quibus institutis[20] uterentur,[19] neque qui essent[19] ad[21] majorum[22] navium[3] multitudinem idonei portūs, reperire poterat.[23]

XXI.

Ad hæc cognoscenda,[1] priusquam periculum faceret,[2] idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum[3], cum navi[4] longā præmittit.[5] Huic[6] mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus,[7] ad se quamprimum revertatur:[8] ipse cum omnibus copiis[4] in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat[9] brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus. Huc naves[3] undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam[10] superiore æstate[11] ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, classem[3] jubet[12] convenire. Interim, consilio[7] ejus cognito et per mercatores[13] perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulæ[14] civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur[15] obsides dare[16] atque imperio[17] Populi Romani obtemperare.[16] Quibus[7] auditis, liberaliter pollicitus, hortatusque ut in eā sententiā permanerent,[8] eos domum[18] remittit, et cum his[4] unā Commium—quem[19] ipse,

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19. 525.
20. 419. i.
21. 391. 2. (2).
22. 165.
23. 289.

1. 565. 1.
2. 523. ii. 2, & 481. iv.
3. 375.
4. 414. 7.
5. 481. iv.
6. 384. i.
7. 431. 2.
8. 492. & 558. vi.
9. 520. i.
10. 371.
11. 426.
12. 551. ii.
13. 414. 5. 1).
14. 395.
15. 500.
16. 541. 2.
17. 385.
18. 379. 3. 1).

Atrebatibus[7] superatis, regem[19] ibi constituerat, cujus[14] et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem[19] sibi[29] fidelem[19] arbitrabatur, cujusque[14] auctoritas in iis regionibus magni[20] habebatur—mittit. Huic[6] imperat, quas possit[30] adeat[21] civitates,[10] horteturque[21] ut Populi Romani fidem sequantur,[8] seque[3] celeriter eo venturum nunciet. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus,[7] quantum[22] ei[6] facultatis[23] dari potuit, qui navi[24] egredi ac se[25] barbaris[25] committere non auderet,[26] quinto die[11] ad Cæsarem[27] revertitur ; quæque ibi perspexisset[28] renunciat.

XXII.

Dum in his locis[1] Cæsar navium parandarum[2] causā[3] moratur,[4] ex magnā parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis[5] consilio excusarent,[6] quod homines barbari, et nostræ consuetidinis[7] imperiti, bellum[8] Populo Romano[8] fecissent,[9] seque[10] ea,[12] quæ[12] imperâsset,[11] facturos pollicerentur.[6] Hoc[10] sibi[13] satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem[12] relinquere volebat,[14] neque belli gerendi,[2] propter anni tempus, facultatem habebat,[14] neque has tantularum rerum[5] occupationes[10] sibi[15] Britanniæ[16] anteponendas[17] judicabat,[14] magnum his[8]

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19. 373.
20. 402. iii. 2).
21. 439. 2.
22. 367.
23. 396. iii., 3. (3).
24. 425.
25. 384. ii:
26. 501. i.
26. 384. ii. 1).
28. 527.
29. 391. 1.
30. 486. iii.

1. 421.
2. 563. (1).
3. 414. 2.
4. 467. 4 & 533. i. (1).
5. 396. i.
6. 481. ii. 1 & 500.
7. 399. 2. (2).
8. 384. ii.
9. 481. ii. 2 & 520. ii.
10. 375.
11. 486. iii.
12. 371.
13. 384. i. or 392. ii.
14. 520. i.
15. 388 (1).

obsidum[5] numerum[8] imperat. Quibus[18] adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus[18] circiter octoginta onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones[19] existimabat, quicquid[12] præterea navium[20] longarum habebat, quæstori,[8] legatis,[8] præfectisque[8] distribuit. Huc accedebant octodecim onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab millibus[21] passuum[22] octo vento[3] tenebantur, quominus in eundem portum pervenire possent.[23] Has[8] equitibus[8] distribuit. Reliquum exercitum[8] Quinto Titurio Sabino[8] et Lucio Aurunculeio Cottæ,[8] legatis,[24] in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum,[5] ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, deducendum[25] dedit. Publium Sulpitium Rufum[10] legatum[24] cum eo præsidio,[26] quod[12] satis esse arbitrabatur, portum[12] tenere jussit.[27]

XXIII.

His constitutis rebus[1] nactus idoneam ad navigandum[2] tempestatem,[3] tertiā fere vigiliā[4] solvit, equitesque[5] in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves[3] conscendere et se[3] sequi jussit : a quibus[6] quum id paulo tardiùs esset administratum,[7] ipse horā[4] diei[8] circiter quartā cum primis navibus[9] Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omni-

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16. 386.
17. 231 & 545.
18. 431. 2.
19. 562 & 565, 1.
20. 397. iii. 3).
21. 378. 2.
22. 396, iii. 2).
23. 481. ii. 1, & 499.
24. 363.
25. 578. 5 & 438.
26. 414. 7.
27. 551. ii.

1. 431. 2.
2. 565.
3. 371.
4. 426.
5. 375.
6. 414. 5.
7. 518. ii.
8. 395.
9. 414. 7.

bus collibus[10] expositas[11] hostium copias[12] armatas conspexit. Cujus[13] loci hæc erat natura: adeo montibus[14] angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset.[15] Hunc ad egrediendum[2] nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eo convenirent,[16] ad horam nonam in ancoris exspectavit. Interim legatis[1] tribunisque[1] militum convocatis, et quæ[3] ex Voluseno cognôsset,[17] et quæ[5] fieri vellet,[17] ostendit, monuitque—ut rei militaris ratio, maximè ut maritimæ res[20] postularent[18], ut quæ celerem atque instabilem motum[3] haberent[19]—ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis[6] administrarentur.[21] His[1] dimissis, et ventum et æstum[3] uno tempore[4] nactus secundum,[22] dato signo[1] et sublatis ancoris,[1] circiter millia[23] passuum[24] septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore[25] naves[3] constituit.

XXIV.

At[1] barbari consilio[2] Romanorum[3] cognito, præmisso[4] equitatu[2] et essedariis,[2] quo plerumque genere[5] in prœliis uti[6] consuêrunt, reliquis copiis[7] subsequuti, nostros navibus[9] egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas

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10. 421.
11. 574 & 575.
12. 132.
13. 453 & 305.
14. 414. 3.
15. 494 & 481. ii. 1.
16. 522. ii.
17. 529 & 486. iii.
18. 495. 3.
19. 519. 3.
20. 463. ii.
21. 531 & 493. 2.
22. 439. 1.
23. 378.
24. 396. iii. 2).
25. 422. 2).

1. 587. iii. 2.
2. 431. 2.
3. 305.
4. 439. 1.
5. 419. 1.
6. 282.
7. 414. 7.
8. 414. 3.
9. 425. 1.

summa[10] difficultas,[11] quod naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui[12] non poterant;[13] militibus[14] autem, ignotis locis,[18] impeditis manibus,[2] magno et gravi armorum[15] onere[8] oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum,[16] et in fluctibus consistendum,[16] et cum hostibus erat pugnandum:[16] quum illi aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris[8] expediti, notissimis[17] locis[18] audacter[19] tela conjicerent,[20] et equos insuefactos incitarent.[20] Quibus[21] rebus[8] nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis[23] pugnæ[3] imperiti, non eādem alacritate[5] ac studio,[5] quo[22] in pedestribus uti[6] prœliis consueverant, utebantur.

XXV.

Quod[1] ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves[2] longas, quarum et species[3] erat barbaris[4] inusitatior, et motus ad usum expeditior, paulùm removeri ab onerariis navibus,[5] et remis[6] incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium[7] constitui, atque inde fundis,[6] sagittis[6], tormentis,[6] hostes[2] propelli ac summoveri jussit; quæ[1] res magno usui[8] nostris fuit. Nam et navium[7] figurā,[6] et remorum[7] motu,[6] et inusitato genere[6] tormentorum[7] permoti, barbari constiterunt, ac paulùm modo pedem

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10. 163. 3.
11. 319. 1.
12. 541. 1.
13. 520. i.
14. 388. 1). 2.
15. 131. 4.
16. 231. & 301. 2.
17. 160.
18. 422. 1).
19. 325. 2 & 305.
20. 518. ii.
21. 453.
22. 399. 2. 2).
23. 445. 3 & 419. i.

1. 453.
2. 375. & 551. ii.
3. 119 5
4. 391. 1.
5. 425.
6. 414.
7. 395.

retulerunt. Atque nostris militibus[9] cunctantibus, maximè propter altitudinem maris,[7] qui[10] decimæ legionis[7] aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos,[11] ut ea res legioni[12] feliciter[13] eveniret,[14] "Desilite," inquit,[15] "commilitones,[16] nisi vultis aquilam[17] hostibus[17] prodere: ego[18] certe meum reipublicæ[17] atque imperatori[17] officium[17] præstitero."[19] Hoc quum magnā voce[20] dixisset,[21] ex navi[5] se projecit, atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri, cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur,[14] universi ex navi[5] desiluerunt: hos item ex proximis[22] navibus quum conspexissent,[21] subsequuti hostibus[23] appropinquârunt.

XXVI.

Pugnatum est[1] ab utrisque[2] acriter;[3] nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare, neque firmiter[3] insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant,[4] atque alius[5] aliā ex navi, quibuscumque signis[6] occurrerat,[7] se aggregabat, magnoopere[8] perturbabantur.[4] Hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis,[9] ubi ex litore aliquos[10] singulares ex navi egredientes[11] conspexerant, incitatis equis[9] impeditos adoriebantur; plures[12] paucos[13] circumsistebant:

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8. 390. i.
9. 431. 2.
10. 445. 6.
11. 221. 1 & 371.
12. 384. i.
13. 305. & 582.
14. 492. 3. & 558. vi.
15. 297. ii. 2.
16. 369.
17. 384. ii.
18. 446.
19. 473. 1.
20. 414. 3.
21. 518. ii.
22. 166.
23. 386.

1. 301. 3
2. 149.
3. 305. & 582.
4. 520. i.
5. 459. 1 & 149.
6. 386.
7. 475. 3.
8. 582.
9. 431. 2.
10. 455. & 371.
11. 578. i.
12. 165. 1.

alii[2] ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant. Quod[14] quum animum advertisset[15] Cæsar, scaphas[16] longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia[16] militibus[17] compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes[18] conspexerat, iis[19] subsidia[19] submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis[9] omnibus consequutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longiùs[3] prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant.[4] Hoc[20] unum[2] ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari[21] defuit.

XXVII.

Hostes prœlio[1] superati, simul atque se[2] ex fugā receperunt, statim[3] ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt: obsides daturos,[4] quæ[5] que imperâsset[6] sese[8] facturos,[4] polliciti sunt. Unà cum his legatis[7] Commius Atrebas venit, quem[8] supra demonstraveram a Cæsare[9] in Britanniam præmissum.[4] Hunc illi e navi[10] egressum quum ad eos oratoris[11] modo[12] imperatoris[11] mandata preferret,[13] comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant: tum, prœlio[14] facto, remiserunt et in pretendā[15] pace ejus rei[11] culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur,[16] petiverunt.

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13. 371. 4 2).	16. 375. & 551. ii.	19. 381. 1.
14. 453. & 371.	17. 414. 5. 1).	20. 367.
15. 518. ii.	18. 578. iii.	21. 382. 2.

1. 414.	6. 468. iii. & 529.	11. 395.
2. 449.	7. 414. 7.	12. 414. 3.
3. 335. 3.	8. 375. & 551. i.	13. 518. ii.
4. 545. & 530. i.	9. 414. 5.	14. 431. 2.
5. 371.	10. 425.	15. 562. & 566. ii.

Cæsar questus, quod, quum ultro in continentem legatis[14] missis pacem ab se petissent,[17] bellum sine causā intulissent,[18] ignoscere[19] imprudentiæ[20] dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum[21] illi partem statim[3] dederunt, partem, ex longinquioribus[22] locis[23] arcessitam, paucis diebus[24] sese[8] daturos[4] dixerunt. Interea suos[2] remigrare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se[2] civitatesque suas[2] Cæsari[26] commendare cœperunt.[27]

XXVIII.

His rebus[1] pace[2] confirmatā, post diem quartum, quàm[3] est in Britanniam ventum,[4] naves octodecim, de quibus suprà demonstratum[5] est, quæ equites sustulerant,[6] ex superiore portu leni vento[1] solverunt. Quæ[7] quum appropinquarent[8] Britanniæ,[9] et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla[10] earum[11] cursum tenere posset,[12] sed aliæ[10] eodem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur;[12] aliæ[10] ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propius solis occasum,[13] magno sui[14] cum periculo dejicerentur:[12] quæ[7] tamen ancoris[2] jactis, quum fluctibus complerentur,[15] necessario[16] adversā nocte[17] in altum[18] provectæ, continentem petierunt.

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16. 492. 3.
17. 527. 2).
18. 520. ii.
19. 545. 2. 1).
20. 384. i.
21. 396. iii. 1).
22. 168. 4.
23. 141.
24. 426.
25. 375 & 551. ii.
26. 386.
27. 297. i.

1. 414. 3
2. 431. 2.
3. 427. 3.
4. 301. 3.
5. 301.
6. 472.
7. 453.
8. 518. ii.
9. 386.
10. 149.
11. 396. iii. 3).
12. 481. ii. 1. & 494.
13. 437. 1.
14. 184. 449.
15. 516. ii.
16. 335. 4. 2).
17. 378. 1. 1).
18. 435. 1.

XXIX.

Eādem nocte[1] accidit,[2] ut esset[3] luna plena, qui[4] dies maritimos æstūs[5] maximos[6] in Oceano[7] efficere consuevit : nostrisque[8] id[9] erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore[1] et longas naves,[8] quibus[10] Cæsar exercitum transportandum[11] curaverat, quasque[5] in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat ;[12] et onerarias,[5] quæ ad ancoras erant deligatæ, tempestas[9] afflictabat ;[12] neque ulla[13] nostris[8] facultas aut administrandi,[14] aut auxiliandi,[14] dabatur.[12] Compluribus navibus[15] fractis, reliquæ quum essent[16]—funibus,[15] ancoris,[15] reliquisque armamentis[15] amissis—ad navigandum[17] inutiles, magna[6] (id[9] quod necesse erat[18] accidere) totius[13] exercitus[19] perturbatio facta est : neque enim naves erant aliæ,[13] quibus[10] reportari possent ;[20] et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas[17] eas usui[21] sunt, et, quod omnibus[8] constabat[22] hiemari[23] in Gallia oportere,[23] frumentum his in locis[7] in hiemen[24] provisum[25] non erat.

XXX.

Quibus[1] rebus[2] cognitis,[3] principes Britanniæ,[4] qui post prœlium factum[5] ad ea,[6] quæ[7] jusserat[8] Cæsar,

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1. 426.	10. 414. 4.	18. 525. 5. 1).
2. 301.	11. 545. 2.	19. 396. i.
3. 556. ii. & 554. iii.	12. 469. i.	20. 436. iii.
4. 453.	13. 149.	21. 390. ii. 2.
5. 371.	14. 563. 1.	22. 301. & 520. i.
6. 165.	15. 431. 2.	23. 549. 2.
7. 421.	16. 516. ii.	24. 433.
8. 384. i.	17. 565. 3.	25. 472.
9. 445. 7. & 451. 2.		

1. 453.	4. 396. i.	7. 371.
2. 431. 2.	5. 471. ii. 1).	8. 474.
3. 438. 277.	6. 565. 3.	9. 448. 1.

facienda[9] convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites[10] et naves[10] et frumentum[10] Romanis[11] deesse intelligerent,[12] et paucitatem[7] militum ex castrorum exiguitate[13] cognoscerent,[12] quæ hoc[14] erant[8] etiam[15] angustiora, quod sine impedimentis[16] Cæsar legiones[7] transportaverat,[17] optimum[18] factu[19] esse duxerunt, rebellione[2] factā, frumento[20] commeatuque[20] nostros[20] prohibere, et rem[7] in hiemem producere, quod, iis[21] superatis aut reditu[22] interclusis, neminem[10] postea[15] belli inferendi[23] causā[24] in Britanniam transiturum[25] confidebant. Itaque, rursus[15] conjuratione[2] factā, paulatim ex castris[22] discedere, ac suos[26] clam[15] ex agris deducere cœperunt.[27]

XXXI.

At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum[1] consilia cognoverat,[2] tamen et ex eventu navium[1] suarum et ex eo, quod obsides dare intermiserant,[3] fore[4] id, quod accidit,[5] suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casūs subsidia, comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie[6] in castra conferebat,[7] et, quæ gravissimè[8] afflictæ erant naves, earum[1] materiā[9] atque ære[9] ad reliquas reficiendas[10] utebatur,[7] et, quæ ad eas res erant usui,[11] ex continenti

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10. 375.
11. 384. i.
12. 518. ii.
13. 434. 319.
14. 417. 2.
15. 582.
16. 434. 320.
17. 520. i.
18. 438. 3.
19. 570. 1.
20. 425. 2. 2).
21. 449. 1. 2). 431. 2.
22. 425.
23. 562. & 563. 1).
24. 414.
25. 543. 551. i.
26. 449.
27. 471. 3.

1. 396. i.
2. 516. iii. & 508.
3. 520. i. & 363. 5.
4. 297. iii. 2 & 551. i.
5. 525. 5. 1).
6. 334. 1.
7. 469. i.
8. 305. & 582.
9. 419. i.
10. 562. & 565. 3.
11. 390. ii. 2.
12. 551. ii. 1.

comportari[12] jubebat.[7] Itaque, quum id[13] summo studio[14] a militibus[15] administraretur,[16] duodecim navibus[17] amissis, reliquis[18] ut navigari commodè[8] posset[19] effecit.

XXXII.

Dum ea geruntur,[1] legione[2] ex consuetudine unā frumentatum[3] missā, quæ appellabatur[4] septima, neque ullā ad id tempus belli[5] suspicione[2] interpositā, quum pars hominum[6] in agris[7] remaneret,[8] pars etiam in castra ventitaret,[9] ii, qui pro portis castrorum[5] in statione erant,[10] Cæsari[11] renunciârunt, pulverem[12] majorem, quàm consuetudo ferret,[13] in eā parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset.[13] Cæsar id,[14] quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid[12] novi a barbaris[16] initum[17] consilii,[15] cohortes,[18] quæ in stationibus erant,[10] secum in eam partem proficisci, duas[18] ex reliquis[19] in stationem succedere,[17] reliquas[18] armari et confestim sese subsequi[17] jussit. Quum paulo longiùs[10] a castris[21] processisset,[22] suos[12] ab hostibus premi,[17] atque ægrè[10] sustinere, et, confertā legione,[2] ex omnibus partibus tela[2] conjici,[17] animum advertit.[23] Nam quod, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento,[2] pars una erat[10] reliqua, suspicati hostes[24] huc nostros[12] esse venturos,[17]

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13. 445. 7.
14. 414. 3.
15. 414. 5.
16. 518. ii.
17. 431. 2.
18. 388. 3.
19. 301. & 495. 1.

1. 467. 4.
2. 431. 2.
3. 569. 4.
4. 469. ii.
5. 396. i.
6. 396. iii. 1).
7. 421.
8. 518. ii.
9. 332. i. & 518. ii.
10. 474.
11. 384. i.
12. 375.
13. 531.
14. 445. 7.
15. 397. iii. 3).
16. 414. 5.
17. 530. i. & 551.
18. 375 & 551. ii.
19. 398. 4. 2).
20. 305 & 582.
21. 425.
22. 518. ii. & 481. ii. 2.
23. 467. iii. & 481. iv.
24. 367.

noctu[25] in silvis[7] delituerant: tum dispersos,[26] depositis armis,[2] in metendo[27] occupatos,[26] subito adorti, paucis[2] interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus[28] perturbaverant: simul equitatu[29] atque essedis[29] circumdederant.

XXXIII.

Genus hoc est ex essedis[1] pugnæ :[2] primo[3] per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum,[4] et strepitu rotarum,[2] ordines[5] plerumque perturbant; et, quum se inter equitum[2] turmas insinuaverint,[6] ex essedis[1] desiliunt et pedibus[7] prœliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prœlio excedunt, atque ita curru[8] se collocant, ut, si illi[9] a multitudine[10] hostium[2] premantur,[11] expeditum[12] ad suos receptum[13] habeant.[24] Ita mobilitatem[13] equitum,[2] stabilitatem[13] peditum,[3] in prœliis[15] præstant; ac tantum[16] usu[7] quotidiano et exercitatione[7] efficiunt, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco,[15] incitatos equos sustinere,[17] et brevi moderari ac flectere,[17] et per temonem percurrere,[17] et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currūs[18] citissimè[19] recipere[17] consuerint.[20]

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25. 334. 1.
26. 438.
27. 566. ii. 1.
28. 414. 5. 1).
29. 414.

1. 425.
2. 396. i.
3. 335. 4. 2).
4. 393 & 396. ii.
5. 367. & 100. 1.
6. 481. i. 2. & 518. ii.
7. 414. 3.
8. 414. 7.
9. 450. 2 (1)
10. 414. 5.
11. 509.
12. 438.
13. 371.
14. 4?1.
15. 421.
16. 380. 2.
17. 552. i.
18. 435. 1.
19. 305. & 582. 10.
20. 495. 1. & 558. iv.

XXXIV.

Quibus rebus,[1] perturbatis nostris[1] novitate[2] pugnæ, tempore[3] opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit: namque ejus[4] adventu[3] hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo[5] facto, ad lacessendum[6] et ad committendum prœlium,[6] alienum esse tempus[7] arbitratus, suo se loco[8] continuit, et brevi tempore[1] intermisso, in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur,[9] nostris[1] omnibus occupatis, qui erant in agris, reliqui discesserunt.[10] Sequutæ sunt[10] continuos complures dies[11] tempestates, quæ et nostros in castris[12] continerent,[13] et hostem a pugnā[14] prohiberent.[13] Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque[15] nostrorum militum suis[15] prædicaverunt, et quanta prædæ[16] faciendæ[16] atque in perpetuum sui[17] liberandi[17] facultas daretur,[18] si Romanos[19] castris[19] expulissent,[20] demonstraverunt. His rebus[21] celeriter magnā multitudine[1] peditatūs equitatūsque coactā, ad castra[22] venerunt.[10]

XXXV.

Cæsar, etsi idem,[1] quod superioribus diebus[2] acciderat, fore[3] videbat,[4] ut, si essent hostes pulsi,[5] celeritate[6]

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1. 431. 2.	9. 467. 4 & 522. i.	16. 562. & 563. 1.
2. 414.	10. 471. ii.	17. 563. 4.
3. 426.	11. 378.	18. 532. 3. & 504, 1. 6.
4. 451. & 186.	12. 421.	19. 425. 2).
5. 453. 430.	13. 486. i.	20. 532. 2. 1). & 510.
6. 565. 3.	14. 425.	21. 414. 3.
7. 375.	15. 384. ii.	22. 384. ii. 1).
8. 422. 2).		

1. 375.	3. 530. i. & 551. i.	5. 532. 2. 1). & 510.
2. 426.	4. 516. iii. & 508.	

periculum effugerent;[7] tamen nactus equites circiter triginta, quos Commius[8] Atrebas, de quo antè dictum est,[9] secum transportaverat, legiones in acie[10] pro castris constituit.[4] Commisso prœlio,[11] diutius[12] nostrorum militum[13] impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos[14] tanto spatio[15] sequuti, quantum[16] cursu[6] et viribus[6] efficere potuerunt, complures[17] ex iis[18] occiderunt;[19] deinde, omnibus[11] longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in castra[20] receperunt.

XXXVI.

Eodem die[1] legati, ab hostibus[2] missi[3] ad Cæsarem de pace venerunt.[4] His[5] Cæsar numerum[5] obsidum, quem[6] antea imperaverat, duplicavit,[4] eosque[7] in continentem adduci jussit,[4] quod, propinquā die[8] æquinoctii, infirmis navibus,[9] hiemi[10] navigationem[11] subjiciendam[16] non existimabat.[4] Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ[12] omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex his[13] onerariæ duæ eosdem, quos[14] reliquæ,[15] portūs[14] capere non potuerunt, et paulo infrā delatæ sunt.[4]

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6. 414.
7. 532. 3. & 504. 2).
8. 45. 5 2).
9. 301.
10. 421.
11. 431. 2.
12. 305. 582.
13. 396. i.
14. 453. & 371.
15. 414. 3.
16. 380. 2.
17. 165. 1.
18. 398. 4. 2).
19. 280.
20. 132.

1. 594. 426.
2. 414. 5.
3. 576. & 577.
4. 600. & 594. ii.
5. 381. ii.
6. 602. iii.
7. 375. & 551. ii.
8. 431. 2.
9. 396. i.
10. 386.
11. 375. & 551. i.
12. 453. 367.
13. 398. 4. 2).
14. 371.
15. 367.
16. 545. 3.

BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

(FROM C. JULII CÆSARIS, BOOK V.)

CHAPTER VIII.

His rebus[1] gestis, Labieno[1] in continenti cum tribus[3] legionibus[2] et equitum millibus[2] duobus[3] relicto, ut portūs tueretur[4] et rem frumentariam provideret,[4] quæque in Galliā gererentur[5] cognosceret,[4] consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet,[4] ipse cum quinque legionibus[2] et pari numero[2] equitum, quem in continenti relinquebat, solis occasu[6] naves solvit, et leni Africo[7] provectus, mediā circiter nocte[6] vento[1] intermisso, cursum non tenuit, et longiùs[11] delatus æstu,[8] ortā luce,[1] sub sinistrā[9] Britanniam relictam[10] conspexit. Tum rursus,[11] æstūs commutationem sequutus, remis[8] contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet,[4] quà optimum[13] esse egressum[12] superiore[13] æstate[6] cognoverat. Quā[15]

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1. 431. 2.
2. 414. 7.
3. 176. 2. 3.
4. 491.
5. 527. 2.
6. 426.
7. 414. 3.
8. 414.
9. 435. 1.
10. 578. iii.
11. 582.
12. 375, 551. i.
13. 165.
14. 163. 3.
15. 453.

in re admodum[11] fuit militum virtus laudanda,[16] qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis,[2] non intermisso remigandi[17] labore,[1] longarum navium cursum adæquârunt. Accessum[18] est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus[2] meridiano fere tempore :[6] neque in eo loco[19] hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar ex captivis comperit,[20] quum magnæ manūs eo[11] convenissent,[21] multitudine[8] navium perterritæ[10] (quæ cum annotinis[2] privatisque,[2] quas sui quisque commodi[22] fecerat, amplius[24] octingentis[23] uno erant visæ tempore[13]), a litore[25] discesserant ac se[26] in superiora[13] loca abdiderant.

IX.

Cæsar, exposito exercitu[1] et loco[1] castris[2] idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium copiæ consedissent,[3] cohortibus[1] decem ad mare relictis et equitibus[1] trecentis, qui præsidio[4] navibus[4] essent,[5] de tertiā vigiliā ad hostes contendit, eo minùs[6] veritus navibus,[7] quod in litore[8] molli atque aperto deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat ; et præsidio[9] navibus[9] Quintum Atrium[9] præfecit. Ipse, noctu[10] progressus millia[11] passuum[12] circiter duodecim, hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu[13] atque essedis[13] ad flumen progressi,

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16. 231.
17. 563.
18. 301.
19. 421.
20. 474.
21. 518. ii.
22. 397. 1.
23. 417.
24. 380. 2.
25. 425.
26. 449.

1. 431. 2.
2. 391.
3. 531. & 481. ii. 2.
4. 390. i.
5. 500.
6. 380. 2.
7. 414.
8. 421.
9. 390. ii.
10. 134. & 334. 1.
11. 178. & 378.
12. 396. iii. 2).
13. 414. 7.

ex loco superiore nostros prohibere[14] et prœlium committere[14] cœperunt. Repulsi[15] ab equitatu,[16] se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregiè[17] et naturā[7] et opere[7] munitum, quem domestici belli,[18] ut videbatur, causā[7] jam ante præparaverant : nam crebris[19] arboribus[1] succisis omnes introitūs erant præclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant,[20] nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi[21] prohibebant. At milites legionis[18] septimæ, testudine[1] factā et aggere[1] ad munitiones adjecto, locum cœperunt eosque ex silvis[22] expulerunt, paucis vulneribus[1] acceptis. Sed eos[23] fugientes[24] longiùs Cæsar prosequi[21] vetuit, et quod loci naturam ignorabat,[25] et quod magnā parte[1] diei[18] consumptā, munitioni[26] castrorum tempus relinqui[27] volebat.[25]

X.

Postridie[1] ejus diei[2] mane[1] tripartito[3] milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant,[4] persequerentur.[5] His[6] aliquantum[7] itineris[8] progressis, quum jam extremi essent[9] in prospectu, equites a Quinto Atrio ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent,[10] superiore nocte,[11] maximā coortā tempestate,[6] propè

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14. 552.
15. 578. i. & iii.
16. 414. 5.
17. 305. 1.
18. 396. i.
19. 163. 1.
20. 469. ii.
21. 551. ii. & 558. ii. & cf. 499.
22. 425.
23. 375. & 449. 2).
24. 438. & 371.
25. 520. i.
26. 384. i.
27. 530. i. & 551. ii.

1. 134. & 334. 1.
2. 411. 2.
3. 335. 4. 2). & 582.
4. 527. 2. 1).
5. 492.
6. 431. 2.
7. 380. 2.
8. 396. iii. (3).
9. 518. ii.

omnes naves[12] afflictas[13] atque in litore ejectas esse ;[13] quod neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent,[14] neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent :[14] itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum[12] acceptum.

XI.

His rebus[1] cognitis, Cæsar legiones[2] equitatumque[2] revocari atque itinere[3] desistere jubet : ipse ad naves revertitur : eadem[4] fere, quæ[4] ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coràm[22] perspicit,[5] sic ut, amissis circitèr quadraginta navibus,[1] reliquæ tamen refici posse magno negotio[6] viderentur.[7] Itaque ex legionibus fabros delegit, et ex continenti alios[2] arcessiri jubet ; Labieno[8] scribit, ut, quàm[9] plurimas posset,[10] iis legionibus[11] quæ sint[12] apud eum, naves instituat.[13] Ipse, etsi res erat[14] multæ operæ[15] ac laboris,[15] tamen commodissimum esse[16] statuit,[14] omnes naves subduci[15] et cum castris unā munitione[6] conjungi.[17]. In his rebus circitèr dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem[18] temporibus[19] ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus[1] castrisque,[1] eggregiè[20] munitis, eadem copias,[21] quas[4]

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10. 500.
11. 426.
12. 375.
13. 530. i.
14. 520. ii.

1. 431. 2.
2. 375. & 551. 2.
3. 425.
4. 371.
5. 467. iii. 1.
6. 414. 3.
7. 481. iv. & 494.
8. 384. i.
9. 170. 2.
10. 486. iii.
11. 414. 5, 1).
12. 527.
13. 492. 558.
14. 516. iii. & 508.
15. 401.
16. 554. ii.
17. 550.
18. 602. iii. 2.
19. 426, or 431. 2.
20. 305. 1.
21. 590. 2.

antè,[22] præsidio[21] navibus[21] reliquit: ipse eodem,[22] unde[22] redierat, proficiscitur. Eo[22] quum venisset,[24] majores jam undique in eum locum copiæ[25] Britannorum convenerant, summā[1] imperii bellique administrandi[26] communi consilio[6] permissā Cassivelauno,[8] cujus[27] fines[4] a maritimis civitatibus[3] flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis,[24] a mari[3] circiter millia[30] passuum[31] octoginta. Huic[32] superiore tempore[33] cum reliquis civitatibus[28] continentia bella intercesserant: sed nostro adventu[6] permoti Britanni hunc[34] toti bello imperioque[34] præfecerant.

XII.

Britanniæ pars interior ab iis[1] incolitur, quos[2] natos[4] in insulā[3] ipsā memoriā[5] proditum[6] dicunt: maritima pars ab iis,[1] qui prædæ ac belli inferendi[7] causā[7] ex Belgis transierant; qui omnes fere iis nominibus[8] civitatum[9] appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus[10] eo pervenerunt, et bello[11] illato ibi remanserunt atque agros colere[12] cœperunt. Hominum[9] est infinita multitudo, creberrimaque ædificia, fere Gallicis[13] consimilia: pecorum[9] magnus numerus. Utuntur aut ære,[14] aut taleis[14] ferreis, ad certum pondus exam-

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22. 582.
23. 467. iii.
24. 518. ii.
25. 132.
26. 562. 563.
27. 453 & 395 & 187.
28. 434. 1.
29. 373. 4.
30. 178. & 378.
31. 396. iii. 2).
32. 386.
33. 426.
34. 386. 1.

1. 414. 5.
2. 375.
3. 421.
4. 545. 2.
5. 414.
6. 550. & 301.
7. 562. & 563.
8. 414. 3.
9. 396. i.
10. 425.
11. 431. 2.
12. 552.
13. 391.
14. 419. i.
15. 577.

inatis,[15] pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus,[3] in maritimis[3] ferrum ; sed ejus exigua[16] est copia :[17] ære[14] utuntur importato. Materia[18] cujusque[19] generis,[9] ut in Galliā, est præter fagum atque abietem. Leporem, et gallinam, et anserem gustare fas[20] non putant ; hæc[21] tamen alunt animi[9] voluptatisque[9] causā.[7] Loca[22] sunt temperatiora,[23] quàm in Galliā,[24] remissioribus[23] frigoribus.[11]

XIII.

Insula naturā[1] triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris[2] alter angulus—qui est ad Cantium, quo fere omnes ex Galliā naves appelluntur—ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem, spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia[3] passuum quingenta. Alterum[4] vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, quā ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio[5] minor, ut æstimatur, quàm Britannia ;[6] sed pari spatio[7] transmissus, atque ex Galliā, est in Britanniam. In hoc medio[8] cursu est insula, quæ appellatur Mona ;[9] complures præterea minores objectæ insulæ existimantur ; de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt dies[10] continuos triginta sub brumā[11] esse noctem. Nos nihil[12] de eo[13] percontationibus[14] reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquā[16] men-

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16. 170.
17. 132.
18. 138.
19. 191. ii.
20. 128. 1).
21. 439. 3.
22. 141.
23. 444.
24. 417. 2, 3).

1. 429.
2. 396. 1.
3. 178. & 371.
4. 367.
5. 418.
6. 417. 1.
7. 428.
8. 398. 2.
9. 373. 4.
10. 378.
11. 435.
12. 375. & 128. 1).
13. 445. 7.
14. 414.
15. 414. 3.

suris[15] breviores esse, quàm in continente, noctes[17] videbamus. Hujus est longitudo lateris[2] ut fert[3] illorum[2] opinio, septingentorum millium.[18] Tertium est contra septentriones, cui parti[19] nulla est objecta terra; sed ejus angulus lateris maximè ad Germaniam spectat: huic[20] millia[10] passuum[21] octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies[22] centum millium[18] passuum.[21]

XIV.

Ex his[1] omnibus longe[2] sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quæ[3] regio est maritima omnis; neque multum[4] a Gallicā differunt consuetudine.[5] Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte[6] et carne[6] vivunt, pellibusque[7] sunt vestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro[7] inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc[8] horridiore sunt in pugnā aspectu:[9] capilloque[9] sunt promisso, atque omni parte[9] corporis rasā præter caput et labrum superius.[10] Uxores habent deni[11] duodenique[11] inter se[12] communes, et maximè fratres cum fratribus[13] parentesque cum liberis;[13] sed, siqui sunt ex his nati,[14] eorum habentur liberi,[16] quo[17] primùm[18] virgo quæque[19] deducta est.

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16. 398. 4. 2).
17. 428. 4. & 396. iv. 1).
18. 384. i.
19. 398. 4.
20. 396. iii. 2.
21. 181.

1. 396. iii. 3). (2). & 398. 4. 2).
2. 170. 2. (2).
3. 445. 4.
4. 380. 2.
5. 434. 1.
6. 414. 3.
7. 414.
8. 380. 2.
9. 428.
10. 152.
11. 174.
12. 448. 1.
13. 414. 7.
14. 508.
15. 425.
16. 362. 2. 2). & 45. 4. 3).
17. 445. 7.
18. 181. 2.
19. 438.

XV.

Equites hostium essedariique acriter[1] prœlio[2] cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus[3] superiores fuerint,[4] atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint :[4] sed, compluribus[5] interfectis, cupidiùs[1] insequuti nonnullos ex suis[6] amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio,[5] imprudentibus nostris[5] atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis[7] ejecerunt, impetuque[5] in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt : duabusque submissis cohortibus[5] a Cæsare,[8] atque his[9] primis legionum duarum, quum hæ, perexiguo[10] intermisso loci spatio[5] inter se, constitissent,[11] novo genere[12] pugnæ perterritis nostris,[5] per medios audacissimè[1] perruperunt, seque inde incolumes receperunt. Eo die[13] Quintus Laberius Durus, tribunus[14] militum, interficitur.[15] Illi, pluribus immissis cohortibus,[5] repelluntur.[15]

XVI.

Toto hoc in genere[1] pugnæ,[2] quum sub oculis omnium[2] ac pro castris dimicaretur,[3] intellectum est,[4] nostros[5] propter gravitatem armaturæ[2]—quod neque insequi cedentes[6] possent,[7] neque ab signis[8] discedere auderent[7]

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1. 305. 582.
2. 414.
3. 422. 2).
4. 490.
5. 431. 2.
6. 398. 4. 2).
7. 434. 1.
8. 414. 5.
9. 363. & 451. 2.
10. 170. 1.
11. 518. ii.
12. 414. 3.
13. 426.
14. 363.
15. 467. iii.

1. 421.
2. 396. i.
3. 516. ii.
4. 301.
5. 375.
6. 371. & 438.
7. 520. ii.
8. 434. 1.
9. 549. & 530. i.

—minùs aptos esse[9] ad hujus generis[2] hostem ;[10] equites[5] autem magno cum periculo dimicare,[9] propterea quod illi etiam consulto[11] plerumque cederent, et, quum paulùm[12] ab legionibus[13] nostros removissent,[14] ex essedis desilirent,[7] et pedibus[15] dispari prœlio[15] contenderent.[7] Equestris autem prœlii[2] ratio et cedentibus[16] et insequentibus[16] par atque idem periculum[16] inferebat. Accedebat[4] huc, ut, nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis prœliarentur,[18] stationesque dispositas haberent,[18] atque alios alii[19] deinceps exciperent,[18] integrique et recentes defatigatis[20] succederent.[18]

XVII.

Postero die[1] procul a castris hostes in collibus[2] constiterunt, rarique se ostendere[3] et leniùs,[4] quam pridie,[5] nostros equites prœlio lacessere[3] cœperunt. Sed meridie,[1] quum Cæsar pabulandi[6] causā tres legiones atque omnem equitatem cum Caio Trebonio[7] legato[8] misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis[9] legionibusque[9] non absisterent.[10] Nostri, acriter[4] in eos impetu[11] facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi[12] fecerunt, quoad subsidio[13] confisi equites, quum post se legiones viderent,[14] præcipites

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10. 391. 2. (2).
11. 582. & 334. 1.
12. 380. 2.
13. 425.
14. 527.
15. 414. 3.
16. 386. 1.
17. 428.
18. 495. 2. 550. ii.
19. 459. 1.
20. 386.

1. 426.
2. 421.
3. 552.
4. 305. & 582.
5. 134.
6. 563. 5.
7. 414. 7.
8. 363.
9. 425.
10. 494.
11. 431. 2.
12. 563.
13. 419. 4. 2).
14. 518. i.
15. 371.

hostes[15] egerunt:[16] magnoque eorum numero[11] interfecto, neque sui colligiendi,[17] neque consistendi,[12] aut essedis[18] desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hac fugā protinus, quæ undique convenerant,[19] auxilia[20] discesserunt: neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum[22] copiis[21] hostes contenderunt.

XVIII.

Cæsar, cognito consilio[1] eorum, ad flumen Tamesin[2] in fines Cassivelauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco[3] pedibus,[4] atque hoc[5] ægre, transiri potest. Eo quum venisset,[6] animum advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias[7] hostium instructas:[8] ripa autem erat acutis sudibus[9] præfixis[10] munita; ejusdemque generis[11] sub aquā defixæ[10] sudes flumine[4] tegebantur. His rebus[1] cognitis a captivis perfugisque,[12] Cæsar, præmisso equitatu,[1] confestim[13] legiones[7] subsequi jussit. Sed eā celeritate[4] atque eo impetu[4] milites[4] ierunt, quum capite[14] solo ex aqua[15] exstarent,[16] ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent,[17] ripasque dimitterent[17] ac se fugæ[18] mandarent.[17]

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16. 522. i.
17. 563. 4.
18. 434. 1.
19. 525. 5. 1.
20. 132.
21. 132. & 414. 3.
22. 434. 5.

1. 431. 2.
2. 363.
3. 426.
4. 414. 3.
5. 451. 2.
6. 518. ii.
7. 550 & 375.
8. 545. 3.
9. 133. 2. & 414. 3.
10. 574 & 577.
11. 396. iv.
12. 44. (1).
13. 334. 2.
14. 418.
15. 434. 1.
16. 516. ii.
17. 494.
18. 384. ii.

XIX.

Cassivelaunus, ut suprà demonstravimus, omni depositā spe[1] contentionis,[2] dimissis amplioribus copiis,[1] millibus[1] circiter quatuor essedariorum[3] relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paululumque[4] ex viā[5] excedebat, locisque[6] impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus,[6] quibus[6] nos iter facturos[7] cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster, liberiùs[8] prædandi[9] vastandique[9] causā, se in agros effunderet,[10] omnibus viis[11] notis semitisque[11] essedarios ex silvis[5] emittebat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis[5] confligebat, atque hoc[12] metu[11] latiùs[8] vagari[7] prohibebat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longiùs[8] ab agmine legionum discedi[7] Cæsar pateretur,[13] et tantùm[4] in agris[14] vastandis incendiisque[14] faciendis hostibus noceretur,[13] quantùm[4] labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.[15]

XX.

Interim Trinobantes, propè firmissima earum regionum[1] civitas[2]—ex quā[3] Mandubratius adolescens[2] Cæsaris[1] fidem sequutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam[2] venerat: cujus pater Imanuentius[2] in eā civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a Cassivelauno,[4] ipse

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1. 431. 2.
2. 396. ii.
3. 396. iii. 2).
4. 380. 2.
5. 434. 1.
6. 421.
7. 530. i. & 550.
8. 335. & 305 & 582.
9. 563. 5.
10. 518. ii.
11. 414. 3.
12. 450. 4. 3).
13. 554. iii.
14. 562. & 566. ii. 1.
15. 475. 4.

1. 396.
2. 303. 3.
3. 445. 4.
4. 414. 5.

fugā[5] mortem vitaverat—legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque, sese[6] ei dedituros[7] atque imperata[6] facturos;[7] petunt, ut Mandubratium ab injuriā Cassivelauni[8] defendat,[9] atque in civitatem mittat,[9] qui præsit[10] imperiumque obtineat.[10] His[11] Cæsar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui,[11] Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata[6] celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum[12] frumentaque miserunt.

XXI.

Trinobantibus[1] defensis atque ab omni militum[2] injuriā[3] prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus[3] missis sese Cæsari[4] dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longè ex eo loco[5] oppidum Cassivelauni abesse,[6] silvis[8] paludibusque munitum, quo satis[7] magnus hominum pecorisque numerus convenerit.[9] (Oppidum[10] autem Britanni vocant quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossā[8] munierunt,[11] quo incursionis[12] hostium[13] vitandæ[12] causā convenire consuerunt.) Eo proficiscitur cum legionibus:[14] locum reperit egregiè naturā atque opere munitum; tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare[15] contendit. Hostes, paulisper[7]

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5. 414.
6. 371.
7. 550. & 545. 2. 1).
8. 396. ii.
9. 558. vi.
10. 560.
11. 384. ii.
12. 354.

1. 431. 2.
2. 396. ii.
3. 425.
4. 384. ii.
5. 434. 1.
6. 530. i. & 558.
7. 582.
8. 414.
9. 486. iii.
10. 373.
11. 495. 3.
12. 562. & 563.
13. 396. i.
14. 414. 7.
15. 552.
16. 441.

morati, militum[13] nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliā ex parte[5] oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus, multique[16] in fugā sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

XXII.

Dum hæc in his locis geruntur,[1] Cassivelaunus ad Cantium, quod[2] esse ad mare suprà demonstravimus, quibus regionibus[3] quatuor reges præerant, Cingetorix,[4] Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax,[4] nuntios mittit, atque his[5] imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis,[6] castra navalia[7] de improviso[8] adoriantur atque oppugnent.[9] Iî quum ad castra venissent,[10] nostri, eruptione[6] factā, multis[6] eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce[6] Lugotorige,[11] suos incolumes reduxerunt. Cassivelaunus, hoc prœlio[6] nuntiato, tot detrimentis[6] acceptis, vastatis[6] finibus, maximè etiam permotus defectione[12] civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem[11] Commium de deditione ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar, quum statuisset[13] hiemem in continenti propter repentinos Galliæ motūs agere,[14] neque multum[15] æstatis[16] superesset,[13] atque id facile[18] extrahi[17] posse intelligeret,[13] obsides imperat, et, quid[21] in annos singulos[19] vectigalis[16] Populo Romano[21] Britannia penderet,[20] constituit: interdicit

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1. 467. 4. & 522. i.
2. 375. & 453.
3. 385.
4. 363. 4.
5. 384. i.
6. 431. 2.
7. 308. 2.
8. 354.
9. 558. vi. & 402.
10. 518. ii.
11. 363.
12. 414.
13. 518. i.
14. 552.
15. 367.
16. 306. iii.
17. 551. i. 1. (2).
18. 335. 4. 1).
19. 174. 2. 1).
20. 405. 3. & 520.
21. 384. ii.

atque imperat Cassivelauno,[5] ne Mandubratio,[21] neu[22] Trinobantibus bellum[21] faciat.[23]

XXIII.

Obsidibus[1] acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare,[2] naves invenit refectas.[3] His[1] deductis, quod et captivorum magnum numerum habebat,[22] et nonnullæ[4] tempestate[5] deperierant[22] naves, duobus commeatibus[6] exercitum reportare[7] instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus,[1] neque hoc,[8] neque superiore anno,[8] ulla[9] omnino navis, quæ milites portaret,[10] desideraretur :[11] at ex iis,[12] quæ inanes ex continenti ad eum remitterentur,[13] et prioris commeatūs expositis militibus,[1] et quas[14] postea Labienus[6] faciendas[15] curaverat numero[16] sexaginta, perpaucæ[17] locum caperent :[11] reliquæ fere omnes rejicerentur.[11] Quas[18] quum aliquamdiu[19] Cæsar frustra exspectâsset,[20] ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur,[21] quod æquinoctium suberat,[22] necessario[19] angustiùs[19] milites collocavit, ac, summā tranquillitate[1] consequutā, secundā initā quum solvisset[23] vigiliā, primā luce terram attigit, omnesque incolumes[24] naves perduxit.

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22. 490. 1.
23. 490. & 558. vi.

1. 431. 2.
2. 384. 2. 1).
3. 578. iii.
4. 585. 1.
5. 319. 414.
6. 321. & 414. 3.
7. 552.
8. 426.
9. 327.
10. 501. ii.
11. 554. iii.
12. 398. 4. 2).
13. 486. iii. & 529.
14. 375.
15. 231. & 578. v.
16. 429.
17. 170. 1.
18. 453.
19. 582.
20. 518. ii.
21. 490.
22. 520. i.
23. 516. ii.
24. 443.

BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

NOTES.—BOOK IV.

Book IV. c. xx.

In Britanniam.—Cæsar assigns a military reason for his invasion of Gaul; but Dio Cassius and Plutarch say it was the honour of being the first Roman to invade it that induced him to go, and Suetonius says he was attracted there by the fame of the British pearls.

Gallias.—Proper nouns are generally only of one number; and the plural is employed here to designate the three divisions of Gallia, and has no reference whatever to Gallia Cisalpina, and Transalpina, as some editors assert.

Book IV. c. xxi.

Navis longa, (*ναῦς μακρά* or *ταχεῖα*) was a *war galley*, and made long in order to command greater speed. These carried from 120 to 200 men.

Rebus.—The very frequent employment of the ablative absolute in Latin arises from the want of a perfect participle active; hence this construction is rarely employed with deponent verbs.

Veneticum Bellum.—For details see B. iii. 7-16. The Veneti (*Οὐένετοι, βενετοί*) was a tribe surrounding the upper waters of the Adriatic, and is to be carefully distinguished from Venetia,

one of the eleven sub-divisions of Italia under Augustus. There was also a tribe of the same name on the west coast of Gallia corresponding to the present *Département du Morbihan*, the chief towns of whom were Civitas Venetorum, *Vannes*, and Vindana, *l'Orient*, and it is to this tribe that the allusion is made here.

Book IV. c. xxii.

Consilium, a meeting of chiefs or leaders for deliberation; *concilium*, a promiscuous assembly.

Navis oneraria.—(ὁλκάδες, πλοῖα,) *transports*, for baggage, horses &c., mostly propelled by sails.

Legiones.—The *legio* originally consisted of 4,000 foot and 300 horse, but the numbers varied at different times. They were drawn up in three lines, the first the *hastati;* the second the *principes*, and the third the *triarii* or *pilani*. But when the division into cohorts was adopted either by Marius or Cæsar this arrangement ceased.

Quæstor, an officer under the consul, who attended to the payment and forage of the troops.

Legati.—Men of great military ability nominated by the senate and selected by the consul or pro-consul to assist him and advise with him. In the absence of the consul or pro-consul from his province, the *legatus pro prætore* succeeded to all his functions.

Præfecti—Men appointed by the pro-consul to superintend the details of the military operations.

Titurius.—Originally the Romans had only the *nomen gentilicum*, or *nomen* ending in *ius*, *eius*, *illus* or *ilius*, *ellus or elius*. Subsequently, a *prænomen*, (e.g.) *Quintus*, *Lucius* &c., to distinguish the man. Still later, a *cognomen*, or *Sabinus*, *Cotta*, *Cicero*, *Cæsar*, to distinguish the family, and still later an honorary title or *agnomen*, as *Africanus*.

Book IV. c. xxiii.

Vigilia.—The Romans divided the night into four watches. as nearly equal in length as possible; hence the time of Cæsar's movement here would be between twelve and three a.m. *Vigiliæ*, watches by night; *excubiæ*, watches either by day or by night.

Ulteriorum portum.—Probably *Gesoriacum*, near the site of modern Boulogne.

Hora quarta, about *ten* a.m.

IN ANCORIS.—The principal parts of a Roman ship were: *prora*, the prow; *puppis*, the stern; *carina*, the keel; *constratum*, the deck; *malus* the mast; *antennæ*, the yards; *gubernaculum*, the rudder; *ancora*, the anchor; *remi*, the oars; *vela*, the sails; *funes*, the ropes by which the anchors were attached; *retinacula*, ropes by which the vessel was fastened to the shore.

TRIBUNIS MILITUM.—Officers selected by the pro-consul to assist in the command of the legions, *six* of whom were attached to each legion. They also kept order among the soldiers; superintended the military exercises. inspected outposts and sentinels; settled disputes and assisted the quæstor, if necessary, in procuring supplies.

BOOK IV. c. XXIV.

ESSEDARII, the *locus* for all information connected with the *essedum*, and *essedarii* is below at c. 33. The only material difference between the *essedum* and the ἅρμα was the former was open at the front; the latter in the rear. The principal parts were: *jugum*, the yoke; *temo*, the pole; *axis*, the axle; *rota*, the wheels.

ARMORUM.—These were *clipeus*, the shield; *lorica*, the coat of mail; *galea*, the helmet; *pugio*, the dagger; *gladius* or *ensis*, the sword, and two *hastæ*, spears. In addition each soldier carried his *sarcinas* or personal baggage, consisting of clothes, food for several days, a hatchet, a spade, &c., in all amounting to nearly 60 pounds weight.

PUGNA, PRŒLIUM; *pugna*, a battle, in which the combatants come to close quarters, and long or short, with or without preparation; *prœlium*, a battle of some length, and for which preparation has been made; a battle, generally, embracing all the incidents of the fight.

BOOK IV. c. XXV.

FUNDA, *a sling*, an instrument for casting stones or pellets of lead; the *funditores* were selected from the fifth class of the Servian division of the Romans, and with the *sagittarii*, or bowmen, formed part of *velites*, or light armed troops, generally in later times supplied by the allies. The *sagittarii* were sometimes mounted, as we learn from Tac. Ann. ii. 16.

TORMENTUM, a general name for any kind of military engine which discharged missiles, and including, therefore, the *balista*, *catapulta*, *manubalista*, *scorpio*, &c.

MARE, the sea, as opposed to the land; *æquor*, the smooth level surface of the sea; *pelagus*, the deep sea; *fretum*, an arm of the sea, a narrow sea; *altum*, the deep.

AQUILAM, the *eagle*, the principal Roman standard, the loss of which, by the legion, was the greatest disgrace. It was made of bronze or silver, and represented an eagle with expanded wings. The bearer of it was called *aquilifer*, and there was but one for each legion; he was the oldest centurion in the legion.

UNIVERSI, all together, opposed to *singuli; cuncti*, all, opposed to *disjuncti; omnes*, all, without any division; *totus*, the whole, including all particulars; *integer*, the whole without division; the last two relate to quantity.

BOOK IV. C. XXVI.

SIGNA.—*Standards*, the general name for all the standards of the legion, including the *aquila*, for which see n. c. 25. I enumerate the principal ones. *Manipulus*, so called from a whisp of hay carried on a pole, and the record of which was preserved by a *hand* on the top of a series of discs. *Draco*, a dragon, which explains itself. *Vexillum*, a flag, exclusively devoted to the equites, and later to the allied forces. Each cohort had its own distinctive ensign.

SCAPHA, (σκάφη), a skiff, cutter, long boat or jolly boat carried on board larger vessels to be used as occasion required. The modern term *skiff*, seems to retain the elements of the ancient name, and designates the form of boat precisely.

SPECULATORIA NAVIGIA, *spy boats;* boats of light construction, long and narrow, used by scouts sent on special service.

EQUITES, see c. 23, ad. init. and n. c. xxviii.

BOOK IV. C. XXVII.

IN VINCULA.—Cæsar probably means here only a general term for retention in custody. The technical term *vincula*, included three terms, *manica*, a manacle for the wrists; *collare*, a chain, for the neck; *compes*, a fetter for the feet.

LEGATIS, *ambassadors*, a general term employed to designate envoys sent to foreign states, or received from them.

PETISSENT.—*They asked*, for a thing in order to receive; *quaero*, ask after, search for, in order to obtain. *Peto* also implies asking as a favour; *rogo*, I ask submissively; *postulo*, I desire in its two-fold meaning of *wish* and *require; posco*, I ask, as a

matter of reciprocity; and *flagito*, I ask importunately, or *dun*.

Book IV. c. xxviii.

Navis octodecim.—See c. 22, sub fine.

Superiore portu.—The cavalry had removed from *Gesoriacum* v. n. c. 23, to *Itius Portus*, near *Calais*.

Equites.—*Cavalry troopers*, who did not receive the horse from the state, but supplied him themselves to avoid the greater hardship of service on foot. Their usual dress was a helmet, a cuirass of scale armour, a lance, a small round shield; no stirrups, and a pad saddle covered with housings.

Castris.—An encampment or fortified camp. The general form was a square, and the entire position was surrounded by a ditch (fossa) and an embankment (agger) protected on top by palisades (valli). There were four gates; one nearest the enemy *porta decuma;* and right opposite *porta prætoria;* on the right, *porta dextra principalis;* on the left, *iporta sinistra principalis.* The entire interior was divided by seven streets (via) cut traversely by five others at right angles, and in these squares were the various quarters of the troops, but there was always a clear space left outside the tents, and between them and the *agger*, for any military movements.

Book IV. c. xxix.

Armamenta.—Beside the *funes* and *ancoræ*, this term would include *conti*, punt poles; *tonsilla*, a boat pick, a wooden pole sharpened and shod with iron, driven into the ground in order to fasten the boat to the shore; *clavus*, a rudder made of an oar, a tiller; *remus*, and *retinacula*, see n. c. 23.

Exercitus, *an army*, as a body of trained men; *agmen* an army on the march; *acies*, an army in battle array.

Book IV. c. xxx.

Impedimenta, the *heavy baggage*, usually transported in waggons or on beasts of burden, including the baggage waggons and the beasts that drew them. Cf. Cæsar. de. Bell. Gall. vii. 45. Each soldier carried his own personal baggage, *sarcinas*. See n. c. 24.

Clam, privately, secretly, opposed to *palam; occulte*, in a private manner, implying pains to keep the thing from being disclosed; *secreto*, apart by one's self.

Book IV. c xxxi.

Ære.—The *æs* of the ancients was a composition of *tin* and copper, and was used most extensively in the making of vases, utensils of all sorts, ornaments, arms both offensive and defensive, and in the arts generally.

Materia, wood of any kind, or even metal. For other heteroclite noun of a similar kind, see Gr. §§ 138, 139, 140.

Book IV. c. xxxii.

Septima.—The legions besides being known by a number, were sometimes further distinguished by the name of the place where they were levied, as *Italica*, or where they had served as *Parthica*, *Britannica*. Cæsar raised a legion among certain towns of Gallia, and called it *Alauda*. Plin. H. N. xi. 44.

In statione.—The velites in the Roman camp were stationed by the walls of the camp, and supplied the posts or pickets at the gates. *Stationes ante portas agebant*.

Cohortes.—As already mentioned, the arrangement of the troops in cohorts is usually assigned to Marius or Cæsar; each legion was divided into ten cohorts; each cohort into three maniples; each maniple into two centuries. From Livy B. xxiii. 14 and xxviii. 45, it appears that the arrangement by cohorts was very ancient among the allies or auxiliaries, unless Livy here is employing an anachronism by ascribing to former times usages common to his own.

Tum, *then*, or *at that time; inde*, then, after that; *igitur*, then, or therefore.

Book IV. c. xxxiii.

Ordines.—This term was applied to a company or troop of soldiers regularly drawn up, and is very often used as equivalent to *centuria*.

Turmas.—The cavalry of a legion was divided into 30 *turmae*, and each turma into three *decuriae*. Each turma had three *decuriones*, and the one first chosen was called *dux turmae*.

Auriga—The employment of this word shows that besides the warrior, *essedarius*, there was also a *driver* in the *essedum* with him; just as in the Homeric chariots, we find the ἡνιοχος and παραιβάτης·

Temo and jugum.—See n. c. 24.

Book IV. c. xxxiv.

Timor.—fear, simply; *metus* fear, imminent and intolerable; *pavor*, fear, which stupifies the mind; *formido*, fear, constant or permanent, dread; *verecundia*, fear, of a higher power.

Book IV. c. xxxv.

Commius Atrebas.—The Atrebates were a tribe of north eastern Gallia, corresponding to the modern *Pas de Calais*, and are mentioned in B. ii. as supplying 15000 men to Dumnorix. After their conquest, the usual Roman plan of division was employed, and Commius was named king as a friend of Rome. He was employed by Cæsar to visit Britain, and was imprisoned there as a spy. He subsequently joined the allied Gauls against Rome, was defeated and reduced to submission by Antonius.

Fero. I bear, implies energy in the subject; *patior*, I bear, or suffer; *sustineo*, I bear up against something which is hard to support.

Book IV. c. xxxvi.

Die æquinoctii, Sept. 22, in the second consulship of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, and M. Licinius Crassus, A. U. C. 699. B. C. 55, that being the year of Cæsar's first invasion of Britain, the events of which form the subject of this part of the work.

BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

NOTES.—BOOK V.

Book V. c. viii.

His rebus gestis.—The narrative now takes up the events of A.U.C 700, B.C. 54, in the consulship of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus and Ap. Claudius Pulcher. The events alluded to are a quelling of a disturbance among the Treviri, and the pursuit and death of Dumnorix.

Labienus, T. was *tribunus plebis*, B.C. 63, in Cicero's consulship, and accused Rabirius of high treason, but Cicero procured the acquittal of the aged senator. This move was made by Labienus at Cæsar's instigation, to lessen Cicero's influence with the people, and in return Cæsar appointed Labienus his principal *legatus* in Gallia. In 49, he deserted Cæsar, and fought against him at Pharsalus, Thapsacus, and Munda, where he was slain.

Eam partem insulæ.—D'Anville thinks that the landing was made at Lymne near Dover.

Vectoriis et gravibus navigiis.—Very probably the *naves onerariae*, employed here on special service, to convey the soldiers over, through lack of proper transports.

Annotinis, vessels of one year's service; a far preferable reading would be *annonariis*, transports carrying provisions, but for this there is no MS. authority.

Book V. c. ix.

Decem cohortibus—Just a legion, but they were doubtless cohorts selected from each of the three legions under him.

Ad flumen.—Either the *Rother* or the *Stour.*

Testudine facta.—The *testudo* was formed by locking the shields over the head and advancing under cover of them; and to be distinguished from the *testudo, arietaria,* a pent house covering the *aries* or battering ram.

Aggere adjecto.—This was done by heaping up trees, dirt, &c., so as to make the outside of the approach on a level with the wall or barrier of the fortification.

Munitioni castrorum.—The camp of the Roman soldiers was regularly pitched and made secure by its foss and mound, no matter whether the halt was for one night or several.

Book V. c. x.

Extremi, *the rear ranks,* almost always elsewhere called *novissimum agmen.*

Gubernator, (κυβερνήτης) the *helmsman* or *pilot,* who sat in the stern to steer the vessel, gave the word to the sailors, and directed the management of the sails. He was next in command to the *magister* and immediately above the *proreta* or *look-out man* at the prow.

Book V. c. xi.

Fabros.—The *fabri* were workers in wood, *tignarii,* and workers in metal, *ferrarii;* they were under an officer called præfectus fabrûm. Cæsar. Bell. Civ. 1. 24.

Cassivelaunus, a British chieftain, commander in chief against Cæsar in B.C. 55. Sir W. Beetham derives his name from the Celtic *Cass* a *name,* and *beallu* the *little mouth.* It would therefore mean "Cass with the little mouth." It is fanciful, but may be true. He was defeated and made peace with Cæsar.

Book V. c. xii.

Natos in insula.—Every nation has its own idea of the beginning of its people, and all usually assign them an indigenous origin. Hence we have the Latin *aborigines,* and the Greek αὐτόχθονες. It may be explained by the fact that having lost all trace of their origin, they assume themselves indigenous.

GALLICIS COSIMILIA.—Jornandas says, "They dwell in huts made of twigs; the dwellings are common with their cattle, and oftentimes the woods themselves are their homes."

ÆRE, *bronze*, the common metal for coinage purposes, among the Romans and their cotemporaries, civilized or savage.

TALEIS, properly *a wooden nail*, here further called *ferreus*, showing that the current coin was small pieces of iron shaped like nails.

IN MEDITERRANEIS REGIONIBUS.—*Tin* came from Cornwall, hence Cæsar is mistaken here.

LEPOREM, note the quantity in this word, and compare *lepōrem*, politeness.

BOOK V. C. XIII.

TRIQUETRA.—Cæsar's statement is fairly accurate.

MERIDIEM.—The *south*, and the general direction here is nearly correct.

MILLIA CIRCITER QUINGENTA.—The exact distance from *Cantium Promontorium* to *Bolerium Promontorium* or Land's End is 344 miles.

HISPANIAM, lies south of Britain, and not west as here stated.

DIMIDIO MINOR, the superficial area of Great Britain is about 77,370 square miles; of Ireland 30,370.

COMPLURES INSULÆ, supposed to allude to the Hebrides or Shetlands; in any case incorrect.

DIES CONTINUOS TRIGINTA.—Doubtless a tale of some Icelander or even Norwegian.

EX AQUA MENSURIS.—The *clepsydra* was an instrument to measure time, effected by the steady dropping of a fixed quantity of water in a fixed time. It was also called *horologium*.

BOOK V. C. XIV.

VITRUM.—"The Greek name for this plant is *isatis;* its other appellation in Latin besides *vitrum* is *glastum*. This last word is supposed to be derived from the British *glas*, which means not only 'green,' but also 'blue.' The Romans it is thought confounded the *glas* of the Britons with the old German word *glas*, applied first to 'amber,' and afterwards to 'glass,' and hence gave the name of *vitrum* to the plant in question."—ANTHON.

Book V. c. xv.

Atque his primis.—The first of the cohorts, bearing the name *cohors milliaria*, was superior to the others both in the number and quality of the soldiers, and it also had charge of the *eagle* and the principal *signa* of the legion. Its position was on the right of the first line.

Quintus Laberius Durus, this brave soldier is the only one of all the British forces of Cæsar thought worthy of special mention.

Book V. c. xvi.

Gravitate marmaturæ.—See n. B. iv., c. 24.

Ab signis discedere.—The experience of Cæsar here has been repeated by every general since in the contests of regularly armed men with irregular forces.

Nunquam conferti.—This guerilla warfare was the worst for the heavy armed Roman, and that J. Cæsar was not the prototype of Braddock, must perhaps be attributed *ad pristinam fortunam*, of which he speaks above.

Book V. c. xvii.

Subsidio.—The *subsidium* was originally the troops stationed in reserve in rear of the *principes*, the *triarii*, and was in many cases composed of those who had completed their term of military service, but who still retained a place in the army; and in all cases the best and bravest soldiers were held in reserve. Here the term is not used in this technical sense but applies to the legions as supporting the cavalry.

Auxilia, of Cassivelaunus; which may be interpreted as the troops not immediately of his own nation.

Cum omnibus copiis, "*With any considerable forces.*"—Anthon. Clearly wrong. "*With all their forces,*" is the only permissible rendering.

Book V. c. xviii.

Tamesin.—Cæsar is supposed to have crossed this river at or near Kingston.

Flumen, a *river*, from the motion of the water; *fluvius*, a river, generally relating to its size, as *fluvius Hypanis*; *amnis*, a river flowing into the sea, or a mountain torrent, as opposed to *fluvius*; *rivus*, a small stream.

Book V. c. xix.

Pecora, *cattle* in general, whether for food or other purpo... *jumentum, cattle* used for labour; *pecus, ŏris*, a flock; pecus, ŭdis, a single head of cattle.

Via, a way, a well known road; semita, a by-path, lane, foot-path.

Agmine, the *line of march.*

Legionarii milites, *the legionary soldiers.* If we are to trust the column of Trajan, a legionarius wore a close fitting helmet, a sword suspended from a balteus, an oblong shield, a cuirass of flexible bronze plates, and *caligæ* or military shoes.

Book V. c. xx.

Trinobantes, a British tribe north of the Thames, occupying the counties of Middlesex, Hertford and Essex.

Civitas, the people of any community, *the state.*

Adolescens, the progressive stages in age were: *infantulus, infans; puerulus, puer; adolescentulus, adolescens; junior, juvenis; senior, senex*, and any attempt at defining the precise years at which each began must be conjectured. Usually *puer* up to fifteen; from fifteen to thirty, *adolescens;* from thirty to forty-five, *juvenis;* and above forty-five, *senex.*

Book V. c. xxi.

Oppidum Cassivelauni.—Bede calls this town Cassibellaun.

Magnus, *great*, in general as opposed to *parvus; amplus, great*, in respect to superficial quality, hence *eminent; ingens great*, capable of increase, or diminution, *large, huge.*

Urbs nobilius quidam ac plenius quam *oppidum.*—Ald. man. But this distinction does not always hold good.

Book V. c. xxii.

Navalia Castra.—*Naval camp.* This of course alludes to the camp by the sea, the making of which is detailed in B. v. c. xii, where both the *navalia* and regular *castra* were united.

Detrimentum, *loss*, by deterioration or gradual diminution; *damnum, loss* by absolute privation.

Id facile extrahi posse, and "*that that* (small portion of the summer) *could be easily brought to an end.*" Note the peculiar meaning here of *extrahi*, which usually conveys just the opposite idea of *prolongation*, which in this place would be meaningless.

Vectigal.—The revenues of Rome were derived from 1. Taxes paid by the farmers of the *ager publicus;* 2. Taxes paid by those who pastured on the *ager publicus;* 3. Harbour dues on imports and exports; 4. Salt works; 5. Mines; 6. A *centesima* on all things sold; 7. A *vicesima* on all estates; 8. *A tribute imposed on subject colonies;* 9. A tax on bachelors; 10. A door tax; 11. An *octavæ* on all property held in Italy by *liberti.*

Book V. c. xxiii.

At connects *accidit* with *accidit* understood, and hence *uti* determines the mood of *caperent* and *rejicerentur.*

Labienus faciendas curaverat.—B. v. c. ii.

Frustra, *in vain,* of one who has not got what he expected; *nequidquam, in vain,* nothing resulting from a thing done.

Incolumes, *safe* not only from injury, but also from attack or annihilation; *sospes,* safe under the protection of a higher power; *salvus,* safe, uninjured in any way; *tutus,* safe, in actual safety, while *securus,* he believes himself so (se, *aside from,* cura, *care*).

INDEX TO THE NOTES.

T.

U.

V.

BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

VOCABULARY.

ā; see ab.

ăb, (cf. ἀπό Sans. *apa=napa*) prep. with abl,—*from, away from; on the side of, in the direction of;* when joined to a noun denoting distance, *away, off;* with the agent,—*by.*

abdo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (*ab*, away, *do*, I put) v. tr.—*I hide, conceal;* with acc. of pron., *conceal one's self* by removing. P. abdor, di, ditus sum.

ăbesse, pres. inf. of absum, q. v.

ăbĭes, etis, f. (*ab*, away; *eo*, I go; cf. ἐλάτη from ἐλαύνω)—*the silver fir.*

absisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (*ab*, away; *sisto*, by redup. from *sto*, I stand) v. intr.—*I stand away from, depart from.*

absum, esse, fui, (*ab*, away; *sum*, I am) v. intr.—*I am away, am distant.*

āc, (contracted for *atque*, and in classical Latin only used before consonants) conj.—*and also; and besides.* It always conveys the notion of an event of greater importance being added to the previous one.

accēdo, dĕre, cessi, cessum, (*ad*, to; *cedo*, I go) v. intr.—*I am added,* unipers. accedebat—*it was added;* accessum est—*it was approached.*

acceptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of accipio, q. v.

accĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, (*ad*, to; *cădo*, I fall) v. intr.—*I happen, come to pass;* unipers. accĭdit, *it happened.*

accĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (*ad*, to; *căpio*, I take) v. tr.—*I receive,* P. accĭpior, accĭpi, ceptus sum.

ăcĭes, ĭēi, f., (*ac*, stem of ăcŭo, I sharpen; cf. *axe;* ἀκή, a sharp point) an edge, hence—*line of battle, order of battle.*

ācrĭter, ācrĭus, ācerrĭme, (*acer*, sharp) adv.—*keenly, vigorously, sharply.*

ăcūtus, a, um, (*acuo*, I sharpen) adj.—*sharpened, sharp, pointed.*

ăd, (cf. *do*, and δίδωμι) prep. gov. acc.—*to, towards; for, for the purpose of; unto;* after idoneus,—*for; until,* of time; *on, at; on, upon; to, against; in the direction of, towards; in respect to.*

ădæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, intensive, and *æquo*, I make equal) v. tr.—*I keep pace with.* P. adæquor, āri, ātus sum.

adduco, dūcere, duxi, ductum, (*ad*, to; *dūco*, I lead) v. tr.—*I lead, lead on, induce, persuade, bring in; P.* addūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

adductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of addūco, q. v.

ădĕo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, (*ad*, to; *eo*, I go, cf. ἰέναι) v. intr.—*I go to, approach, visit.*

ădĕo, (*ad*, to; *is*, he) adv.—*so, to such an extent.*

ădĭtus, ūs, m. (*adeo*, I go to)—*an approach, means of approach.*

adjectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of ădjĭcio., q. v.

ădjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*ad*, to; *jacio*, I throw) v. tr.—*I cast*, or *throw upon, throw up*. P. ădjĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

admĭnistrandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of admĭnistro, q. v.

admĭnistratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of admĭnistro, q. v.

admĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to; *mĭnistro*, I serve) v. tr.—*I manage, perform a service, execute*. P. admĭnistror, āri, ātus sum.

admitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*ad*, to; *mitto*, I send) v. tr.—*I commit, allow, incur*. P. admittor, mitti, missus sum.

admŏdum, (*ad*, to; *modus*, a manner) adv.—*very much, exceedingly*.

ădŏlescens, entis, m., (*ad*, up to; OLO, obs. stem = *alo*, I nourish)—*a youth, a young man*.

ădŏrĭor, īri, ortus sum, (*ad*, to; *ŏrĭor*, I arise, cf. ὄρνυμι ὄρτυξ, a quail) v. tr. dep.—*I attack* with hostile intent, *assail, surprise*.

adventus, ūs, m., (*ad*, to; *venio*, I come)—*an arrival, the being present by arrival*, of an act already consummated.

adversus, a, um, (*adverto*) adj.—*unfavourable, unpropitious*, opp. to *secundus*.

adverto, ĕre, verti, versum, (*ad*, to; *verto*, I turn towards) v. tr.—*I observe, perceive; ănĭmum advertĕre, I turn my mind to anything* = ănĭmadvertĕre, and in c. 25, & 26, governs *quod*. P. advertor, verti, versus sum.

advŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to, *vŏlo*, I fly) v. tr.—*I fly to*, or *towards, I hasten*.

ædĭfĭcĭum, ĭi, n., (*ædes*, a building, *făcĭo*, I make)—*a building, edifice*.

ægre, ægrĭus, ægerrĭme, (*æger*, sour,) adv.—*scarcely, with difficulty*, opp. to *facĭle*.

æquĭnoctĭum, ĭi, n., (*æquus* equal, *nox*, night)—*the equinox, time of the equinox*.

æs, æris. n, (Sans. *ayas*, copper; cf. αἶσις,)—*bronze, copper*.

æstas, atis, f., (cf. αἴθω, I burn,)—*summer*.

æstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*æs*, bronze or money, the termination *timo* being the common ending, as in finĭtĭmus, marĭtĭmus.) v. tr.—*I estimate, calculate*; P. æstimor, āri, ātus sum.

æstus, ūs, m., (cf. αἴθω, I burn)—*the tide*.

afflicto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, against, *flīgo*, I strike down) v tr.—*I toss, injure*; P. afflictor, āri, atus sum.

afflictus, a, um, perf. part, pass. of afflīgo, of ships,—*shattered, damaged*.

afflīgo, ĕre, flixi, flictum, (*ad*, against, *flīgo*, I strike down) v. tr.—*I beat or dash in pieces*, of ships; *I ruin, cast down*, of things generally. P afflīgor, gi, flictus sum.

Afrĭcus, a, um., (*Africa*,) — *the south-west wind, i. e.*, the wind blowing from Africa towards Rome.

ăger, ăgri, m., (cf. ἀγρός, Varro derives from *ago*, nam *ager* ab *agendo* dictus est, quod in eo multa *agenda* sunt; cf. acre)—*domains, territories*, productive land, hence *fields*.

agger, ĕris, m., (*ad*, to, *gero I bear* or *carry*,)—*a mound, rampart*,

aggrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to *grex*, a flock) v. tr.—*I add*, or *join myself* to something; se aggrĕgāre, *to attach one's self*. P. aggregor, ări, atus sum.

agmĕn, ĭnis, n. (*ago*, I lead)—*the line of march* of an army; *an advancing column*.

ăgo, ăgĕre, ēgi, actum (cf. ἄγω) v. tr. —*I drive* about or onward *in flight, I spend* or *pass*, of time; ăgĕre hĭĕmem, *to spend the winter*. P. ăgor, ăgi, actūs sum.

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, f., (ălăcer, swift. Döderlein says from *ărĕre*, *arcer*, then *alcer* like *crēber* and *cĕlĕber* from *cresco*)—*eagerness, alacrity*.

albus, a, um, (cf. ἀλφός, old Sabine, *alpum*) adj.—*white*; plumbum album,—*tin*.

ălĭēnus, a, um, (*ălĭus*, another) adj. —*unsuitable, inopportune, unfavourable*.

ălĭquamdĭu, (ălĭquis, some, *dĭu*, a long time) adv. —*a long while, for*

some time.

ălĭquantum, i, n., (*ălĭus*, another, *quantus* how much)—*some part, a little.*

ălĭqui, qua, quod, (*ălĭus*, another, *qui*, any)—*some.*

ălĭquis,—quid,(*ălĭus*,another, *quis*, some one)—*something, some, somebody*; ălĭquid novi consĭlii, *some new design.*

ălĭus, a, ud, (cf. ἄλλος) adj.—*another..other*, ălĭus.. alius, one,..another; alii,..alii,—*some..others.*

ălo, ălĕre, ălŭi, altum, and ălĭtum, (cf. ἄλω ἄλδω, *olo, olesco*) v. tr.—*I rear, bring up.* P. ălor, ăli, altus, and ălĭtus sum.

alter, altĕra, altĕrum, (cf. ἀλλος-ἕτερος,) adj.—*one, another*

altĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., (*altus*, high and abstract termination *tudo*)—*depth, height.*

altum, i, n., (neuter form of the adj. *altus*, from *ălo*, I nourish)—*the deep, the open sea.*

āmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of amitto. q. v.

āmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (*a*, from, *mitto*, I let go) v. tr.—*I lose.* P. āmittor, mitti, missus sum.

amplius, neut. comp. of amplus, q. v.

amplus, amplĭor, amplissĭmus, (*am*, for *ambi*, around, *pleo*, I fill), adj.—*great, numerous*; amplĭōrĭbus copiis, *with the greater part of his forces*; *amplius* in neut. of degree,—*more.*

Ancalites, um, m.,—*the Ancalites*, a people of Britain, otherwise unknown.

ancŏra, æ, f., sometimes erroneously written *anchŏra*, (cf. ἄγκυρα, from stem ἄγχω I bend. Lat. *ango*, Eng. *anguish*)—*an anchor*; in ancŏris, *at anchor.*

angŭlus, i, m, (cf. ἀγκύλος, bent, *uncus*, a hook)—*an angle, corner.*

anguste, angustius, angustissĭme (*angustus*) adv.—*closely, in a crowded manner.*

angustus, a, m, angustior, &c. (*ango*, I urge into straits)—*close together, contructed, not spacious.* Opp. to *latus.*

anĭmus, i. m., (cf. ἄνεμος, from ἄω, I blow)—*the judging faculty, the mind; enjoyment, delight, recreation.*

annōtĭnus, a, um, (*annus*, cf. diutĭnus from *diu*, long)—*a year old, of last year*; cum annōtĭnis (navibus) *with last year's ships.*

annus, i, m., (cf. ἔνος, a year, connected also with *an*=*amphi*, in composition)—*a year.*

anser, ĕris, m., (cf. Germ. *Gans*)—*a goose.*

ante, (cf. ἄντα, ἄντι, opposite) adv.—*formerly, previously.*

antea, (*ante*) adv.—*before, formerly.*

antepōnendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of antepono. q. v.

antĕpōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, (*ante* before, *pono*, I place or put) v. tr.—*I place before, prefer, I give precedence to.* P. antĕpōnor, pōni, pŏsĭtus sum.

ăpertus, a, um, (*ab, from* or *away*, and obs. PERIO, I open up) adj.—*open, exposed.*

appello, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, towards, *pello*, I urge) v. tr.—*I name, call, entitle*; always supplies a new predicate to the subject. P. appellor, āri, ātus sum.

appello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*ad* towards, *pello*, I move) v. tr.—*I bring* or *conduct a ship*, somewhere, *I land.* P. appellor, i, appulsus sum.

apprŏpinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to, *propinquo*, I come near) v. intr.—*I come near to, I approach.*

aptus, a, um, aptior, &c. (*apo*, I fasten, cf. ἅπτω, *apis*, a bee, *apex*, *adipiscor*, I acquire) adj. — *fitted, suitable, good in fight*,. cf. Livy X. 25, aptus exercitus, *an army good for fight.*

ăpud, (stem *ap*, as in *aptus*; hence nearness, proximity) prep. with acc.—*with, near to, near.*

ăqua, æ, f., (cf. Celtic, *ach*)—*water, the sea.*

ăquĭla, æ, f., (of doubtful origin, some ὠκύς, swift, others ἀγκύλος, curved, others still *ăquilus*, tawny)—*an*

eagle; the eagle, the principal standard of a Roman legion.

arbĭtratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arbitror, q. v.

arbĭtror, āri, ātus sum, (*arbiter*= arbeo=*adire*, to approach) v. tr. dep. —*I deem, consider, suppose, am of the opinion.*

arbor, ŏris f.,—*a tree.*

arcessītus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arcesso, q. v.

arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (*ad* to, *cesso*, causative of *cedo*, I go) v. tr.—*I call, summon, send for.* P. arcessor, īri, arcessītus sum.

ārĭdus, a, um, (*areo*, I am dry) adj. —*dry*, as a subs. in neut., ārĭdum, i, —*dry ground.*

arma, orum, n., (cf. ἄρω, I fit on, but this is denied by Muller, who assigns an Etruscan origin)—*armour, weapons.*

armamenta, ōrum, (*arma*)—implements, but especially *tackling*, i. e., *ropes, cables, sails*, &c., of a ship.

armātūra, æ, f., (*armo*, I equip)—*equipment.*

armātus, a, um, perf. part, pass. of armo. q. v.

armo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*arma*) v. tr. —*I equip, I arm.* P. armor, āri, ātus sum.

aspectus, ūs, m., (*ad*, to, SPICIO, obs. I look at)—*aspect, appearance.*

at, conj., (cf. ἀτάρ)—*but*, always joins a new and different thought to a previous one, while *sed* always limits the previous one.

atque, (*ad*, to, *que*, and contr. *ac*) —*and, and also*; with comparatives, such as *par, item, æquus*, &c.,—*as*, a purely Greek construction; with *alius, contra*, &c.—*than*; and after simul,—*as.*

Atrĕbas, ătis, m., *one of the Atrebates, an Atrebat.*

Atrĕbătes, um, m.,—*the Atrĕbătes*, a people of Gallia Belgica, now *Artois*, or *Département du Pas-de-Calais.*

Atrius, ii, m., (*ater*, black)—*Atrius*, a Roman officer, under Cæsar in Britain.

attingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, (*ad*, to *tango*, I touch) v. tr.—*I come to a place, reach, arrive at.* P. attingor, gi, attactus sum.

auctōrĭtas, ātis, f., (*augeo*, I increase)—*pleasure, will, precept, decree.*

audacter, audācius, audācissime, (*audax*, bold) adv.—*boldly, fearlessly.*

audeo, ēre, ausus sum, v. semi-dep. —*I dare, venture*, where boldness or courage is the prominent idea.

audio, īre, īvi, ītum, (cf. αὖς =Laconian for οὖς the ear) v. tr.—*I hear, listen to, grant a hearing.*

audītus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of audio. q. v.

auriga, æ, m., (*aurĕa*, a bridle, whence old Latin AUREAX=*aurea*—*ago*, I drive)—*a charioteer, driver* of an essedum.

Auruncŭleius, ii, m., *Aurunculeius*, a Roman legate under Cæsar.

aut, (cf. αὖ, αὖτις,) conj.—*or*; aut ..aut, *either..or*; always makes a direct antithetical statement.

autem (cf. αὐτάρ) conj. *but, on the other hand, moreover, now.* Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, *now the British call* that *a town*, c. 21.

auxĭliandi, gerund of auxilior, q. v.

auxĭlior, āri, ātus sum, (auxĭlium) v. tr. dep.—*I come to the assistance, aid, relieve.*

auxĭlium, ii, n., (*augeo*, I increase) —*aid, help, assistance.* Pl. *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.*

B.

barbărus, i, m., (cf. βάρβαρος)—*a barbarian, any hostile people*; in this work applied to the Gauls and British.

barbărus, a, um, adj.—*uncultivated, unpolished, wild.*

Belgæ, arum, m., (in Low German *Balge*, means low, marshy ground,) —*the Belgæ*, a brave Celtic race in north-eastern Gallia, the eponym of Belgium.

bellum, i, n, (old form *duellum*, from *duo*, two)—*war, warfare.*

Bibrŏci, ŏrum, m., *the Bibroci*, a British people, according to Camden

the eponyms of *Bray*.

bŏnus, a, um ; mĕlĭor, ĭus ; optĭmus, a, um (old form *dŭŏnus*, hence from *duo*, two) only in sup.—*best, most favourable.*

brĕvis, e ; brevĭor, ĭus; brĕvissĭmus, a, um, (cf. βραχύς,) adj.—*short* ; of time, *brief* or *little* ; brĕvi, *in a brief space.*

Brĭttanni, ōrum, m.,—*the British.*

Brĭtannia, æ, f.,—*Britain*, the country of the Britanni.

brūma, æ, f., (contracted for *brevĭma = brĕvissĭma*,)—*the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, the winter*, generally.

C.

cærŭlĕus, a, um, adj.—*dark-blue, cærulean, azure.*

Cæsar, ăris, m., (*cædo*, I cut, others cf. *cæsaries*, the hair; Sans. *Keça*, hair) —*Cæsar*, the famous Roman general, and the writer of the commentary on the Bellum Britannicum.

Caĭus, ii, m.,—*Caius*, a Roman prænomen.

Cantĭum, ĭi, n., now *Kent*, a district in Britain.

căpillus, i, m., (cf. *caput*, and κεφαλή, the head)—*hair*, of the head and beard ; for *crinis* is any hair.

căpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, captum, v. tr. generally—*I take, select, choose* ; of a place, *I arrive at, reach*, especially by ship, &c. ; of a plan, *to form, adopt, decide upon* ; *I take by force of arms* ; *I make prisoner.* P. căpĭor căpi, captus sum.

captīvus, i, m., (*căpĭo*, I take,)—*a captive, a prisoner.*

captus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of căpĭo, q. v.

căput, ĭtis, n., (cf. κεφαλή, the head, Germ. *Kopf*)—*the head.*

căro, carnis, f., (cf. κρέας,)—*flesh.*

Carvĭlĭus, ĭi, m., *Carvilius*, one of the four kings of Cantium under Cassivelaunus.

Cassi, ōrum, m.,—*The Cassi*, a British tribe north of the Thames who submitted to Cæsar.

Cassĭvĕlaunus, i, m,—*Cassĭvelaunus*, leader of the British confederacy against Cæsar, B. C. 55.

castra, ōrum, n.,—*a camp, an encampment*, containing many tents or huts, *casas.*

cāsus, ūs, m., (*cado*, I fall, I happen)—*chance, event, mishap.*

causa, æ, f., reason, *just cause*, in abl. causā, *on account of, by reason of.*

cēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. intr.—*I go away, retreat, give place.*

cĕler, cĕlĕris, ĕ, (cf. κέλλω, I move swiftly, and pro*cella* a storm) adj.—*swift, speedy, rapid.*

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis; f (celer)—*swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cĕlĕrĭter, cĕlĕrĭus, cĕlerrĭme, (*celer*) adv.—*swiftly, speedily, rapidly.*

Cĕnĭmagni, ōrum, m.,—*The Cenimagni* or *Iceni*, a British tribe north of the Thames, chief town *Venta*, now *Caster*, near Norwich.

centum, adj., indecl.—*a hundred.*

cēpi, perf. ind. act. of căpĭo, q. v.

certe, certĭus, certissĭme, (*certus*) adv.—*certainly, truly.*

certus, a, um, (*cerno*, I see clearly) adj.—*sure, certain, definite*, comp. certĭor, ĭus, certissĭmus, a, um,

Cingĕtŏrix, ĭgis, m.,—*Cingetorix*, one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

circiter, (*circus*, anything round) adv.—*about, nearly, not far from.*

circŭĭtus, ūs, m., (*circum*, around, *eo*, I go)—*circuit, circumference.*

circumdo, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, (*circum*, around, *do*, I give) v. tr.—*I surround, encircle, encompass.* P. circumdor, dări, dătus sum.

circumsisto, sistĕre, stĕti,—(*circum*, around, *sisto*, by redup. from *sto*, I stand) v. tr.—*I surround, enclose.* P. circumsistor, sisti.

cĭto, cĭtĭus, cĭtissĭme, adv.—*quickly, speedily.*

civitas, ātis, f., (*civis*, a citizen)—*state, i.e.* the citizens united under one body politic.

clam, (*celo*, I hide) adv.—*secretly, in private.*

classis, is, f., (cf. κλῆσις, from καλέω, a gathering), of men at sea,—*the fleet*, including not only the ships, but also the troops on board.

cŏactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cogo, q. v.

cœpi, isse, cœptum, (*con*, together, *apio*=*apo*, I fit) v. tr.—*I began, commenced;* the present tenses are not used by good writers of the Augustan age. P. cœptus sum.

cognĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cognosco, q. v.

cognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, (*con*, intensive, *nosco*, I know, cf. γνώσκω) v. tr.—*I examine, investigate, perceive, learn;* and in the preterite tenses, *I know, have a knowledge of*. P. cognoscor, cognosci, cognĭtus sum.

cŏgo, ĕre, cŏēgi, cŏactum, (*con*, together, *ago*, I drive) v. tr.—*I collect, get together, assemble*. P. cŏgor, cŏgi, cŏactus sum.

cŏhors, rtis, f., (with the old form *cors*, cf. χορός, a trained body of men) —*a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, composed of three manipuli, or six centuriæ.

cohortatus, a, um, perf. part of cohortor, q. v.

cŏhortor, āri, ātus sum, (*con*, with, *hortor*, I advise) v. tr. dep.—*I exhort, encourage;* cŏhortāti inter se, *having mutually exhorted each other*.

collĭgendi, gerund of collĭgo, q. v.

collĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, (*con*, together, *lego*, I choose) v. tr.—*I collect*, or *gather into one place, assemble, I recover my courage* or *resolution;* sui collĭgendi, v. ch. 17. P. collĭgor, gi, collectus sum.

collis, is, m.,—*a hill, high ground.*

collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con*, with or together, *loco*, I set or place) v. tr. —*I place, station myself; crowd together*. P. collŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

collŏquor, qui, loquūtus sum, (*con*, together, *lŏquor*, I speak) v. tr. dep.—*I hold a parley*, or *conference together, talk with one another*, the usual construction is *cum aliquo;* and less frequently *inter se*.

collŏquūtus, a, um, perf. part. of collŏquor, q. v.

colō, ĕre, cŏlŭi, cultum, (cf. stem. κολ, as in κολέω and βουκόλος) v. tr —*I till, cultivate, tend, take care of*. P. color, i, cultus sum.

cŏlor, ōris, m.,—*colour, tint, hue, complexion*.

commĕātus, ūs, m., (*con*, together, *meo*, I go)—*provisions, supplies*, for an army; *a convoy, a company* or *detachment* carried or transported.

commendo, āre, āvi, atum, (*con*, together, *mando*, I entrust) v. tr.—*I commit myself to anyone for protection, aid* or *support, entrust to*. P. commendor, āri, ātus sum.

commĭlĭto, ōnis, m., (*con*, with, or along with, *miles*, a soldier)—*a fellow-soldier, comrade in arms*.

commissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of committo, q. v.

committendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of committo, q. v.

committo, ĕre misi, missum, (*con*, *mitto*, I send or cause to go) v. tr.—*I enter upon* or *engage in* a battle; *I trust myself to;* in this meaning with acc. and dat. P. committor, ti, commissus sum.

Commius, ii, m.,—*Commius*, an Atrebat sent into Britain by Cæsar. See n. iv. c. 35.

commŏde, commŏdĭus, commŏdissĭme, (*commodus*) adv.—*conveniently, satisfactorily*.

commodum, i, n., (*commodus*)—*advantage, convenience*.

commŏdus, a, um; ior, ĭus; issĭmus, a, um, (*con*, with, *modus*, a measure) adj.—*convenient, suitable, advantageous*.

commūnis, e, (*con*, together, *munis*, old classical, ready to oblige) adj. —*common, for all*,

commūtātio, ōnis, f., (*con*, along with, *mūtātĭo*, a change)—*a changing, a variation*,

compăro, āre, āvi, atum, (*con*, intensive, *paro*, I make ready) v. tr.—*I make ready, procure, provide*. P. compăror, āri, atus sum.

compello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*con*=*cum*, *pello*, I drive) v. tr.—*I drive to-*

gether, force, compel. P. compellor, i, pulsus sum.

compĕrio, īre, pĕri, pertum, (*con*= cum, *aperio*, as if from *pĕrĕo*, I go through) v. tr.—*I ascertain, learn with certainty.* P. compĕrĭor, īri, pertus sum.

complĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (*con*=cum, *pleo*, I fill) v. tr.—*I fill entirely* or *completely.* P. complĕor, ēri, ētus sum.

complūres, plūra, (*con* = cum, *plures*, very many) adj.—*very many, several.*

comporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con*, together, *porto*, I bear) v. tr.—*I collect, carry, bring.* P. comportor, āri, ātus sum.

comprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con*= cum, *prehendo*, I grasp) v. tr.—*I lay hands upon, seize.* P. comprĕhendor, di, sus sum.

comprĕhensus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of comprĕhendo, q. v.

concursus, ūs, m., (*con*, together, *cursus*, a running)—*a collision, pounding together.*

confĕro, ferre, tŭli, collātum, (*con*, together, *fĕro*, I bear) v. tr.—*I bring, bear* or *carry together into one place, collect; I refer something to a person as its author, ascribe, attribute.* P. confĕror, ferri, collatus sum.

confertus, a. um., (*con*, together, *farcio*, I press close) adj.—*crowded, dense, in a compact body.*

confestim, (*con*, together, *fĕro*, I bear, through the form *festīno*, I hasten) adv.—*at once, speedily, promptly,*

confīdo, ĕre, fīsus sum, but Livy. 44. 13, *confīdērunt* (*con*, together, *fido*, I trust) v. intr.—*I trust confidently, am assured, rely firmly*, much stronger than *sperare.*

confirmātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of confirmo. q. v.

confirmo, āre āvi. ātum, (*con*, = cum, *firmo*, I make strong) v. tr.—*I strengthen, establish, determine upon.* P. confiirmor, āri, ātus sum.

confīsus, a, um, perf. part. of confīdo. q. v.

conflīgo, ĕre, flixi, flictum, (*con*, together, *fīīgo*, I dash) v. intr.—*I engage with*, or *enter into a conflict with, strive, contend.*

conjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*con*, against, *jăcĭo*, I throw) v. tr.—*I hurl a dart or javelin;* of persons,—I *cast* or *throw;* in vincula conjĭcĕre, *to cast* into prison. P. conjĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

conjungo, ĕre, junxi, junctum, (*con*, together, *jungo*, I join) v. tr.—*I unite into one, connect, bind together.* P. conjungor, jungi, junctus sum.

conjūrātĭo, ōnis, f., (*con*, together, *jūro*, I swear)—*a conspiracy, plot.*

conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con* intensive, *scando*, I climb) v. tr. of ships, —*I go on board, embark.* P. conscendor, di, conscensus sum.

consĕquor, qui, sequūtus sum, (*con*, along with, *sĕquor*, I follow) v. intr. dep.—*I follow after; ensue; spring up.*

consequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of consĕquor, q .v.

consīdo, ĕre, sēdi., sessum., (*con*, together, *sīdo*, sit down) v. intr.—of military events,—*I encamp, pitch a camp.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n., (*consulo*, I reflect, cf. *consul*)—*plan, determination, object, purpose; judgment, sense, prudence.*

consĭmĭlis, e, (*con*, intensive, *sĭmilis*, like) adj.—*similar in all respects, wholly* or *entirely like.*

consistendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of consisto, q. v.

consisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (*con*= cum, *sisto*, redupl. from *sto*, I stand,) v. intr.—*I remain standing, halt, keep a position, post myself, stand.*

conspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, (*con*, intensive, spĕcĭo, old form, I see) v. tr.—*I get sight of, descry, perceive.* P. conspĭcĭor, ĭci, conspectus sum.

conspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, (*conspicio*) v. tr. dep.—*I see, descry, get a sight of.*

constĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*con*, together, *statŭo*, I place) v. tr.—of per-

sons,—*I set up, appoint;* of things,—*determine, decide upon; place, station;* of an army,—*I draw up, place* in battle array. P. constĭtŭor, stĭtŭi, constĭtūtus sum.

consto, āre, stĭti, stātum, (*con*, together, *sto*, I stand) v. intr.—*I am established, settled;* constabat, *it was evident.*

consuesco, ĕre, suēvi, suētum, (*con*, intensive, *suesco*, freq. of *sŭēo*, I am wont) v. intr.—*I am wont* or *accustomed.*

consŭetūdo, ĭnis, f., (*consuesco*)—*custom, manner, habit, usage; manner of life, intercourse.*

consulto, (*consŭlo*, I advise) adv.—*deliberately, on purpose.*

consūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, (*con*, together *sumo*, I take for myself) v. tr.—of time.—*I spend, consume.* P. consūmor, sūmi, sumptus sum.

consumptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of consūmo, q. v.

contendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con*=cum, *tendo*, I stretch or reach to) v. tr.—*I proceed to go, seek to arrive at, go, bend the course; I strive eagerly, exert one's self zealously for;* of soldiers in battle, *strive, contend; endeavour.* P. contendor, di, tensus sum.

~~contentĭo~~, ~~ōnis~~, f., (*contendo*)—*strife, contention, struggling.*

contestātus, a um., perf. part. of contestor. q. v.

contestor, āri, ātus sum, (*con*, intensive, *testor*, I call as a witness) v. tr. dep.—*I invoke, I call to witness.*

contĭnens, entis, f., (*con*, together, *tĕnĕo*, I hold)—*the continent, the mainland.*

continens, entis, (*contĭnĕo*) adj.—*continual, uninterrupted..*

contĭneo, ĕre, ŭi, tentum, (con, together, *tĕnĕo*, I hold) v. tr.—*I encompass, environ, enclose; restrain, check;* with *se*, *remain.* P. contĭnĕor, ēri, tentus sum.

contĭnŭus, a, um, (*con*=cum, *tenĕo*, I hold) adj.—*successive.*

contŭli, perf. ind. act. of confĕro.

contra, prep. with acc.—*over against, opposite to.*

contractus, a, um, perf. part.pass. of contraho, q. v.

contrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, (*con*, together, *traho*, I draw) v. tr.—*I draw*, or *bring together, assemble.* P. contrăhor, trăhi, tractus sum.

convĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*con*, together, *venĭo* I come) v. tr.—*I assemble, come together, collect together.* P. convĕnĭor, convĕnīri, conventus sum.

convŏcātus, a, um, perf. part.pass. of convŏco,, q. v.

convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con*, together, *vŏco*, I call) v. tr.—I call *together, assemble.* P. convŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

cŏŏrĭor, īri, ortus sum, (*co*, for *con*, intensive, and *ŏrĭor*, I arise) v. tr.—*I arise, spring up.*

cŏortus, a.um, perf. part. of coŏrĭor, q. v.

cŏpĭa, æ, f., (*con*, *ops.* plenty)—*supply, quantity;* in the pl. *forces.*

cōram, (*con*=cum, *ōra*, the face) adv.—*personally, before one's own eyes, in one's own person.*

corpus, ŏris, n.,—*the body.*

Cotta, æ, m,—*Cotta*, L. Aurunculeius, one of Cæsar's legates in Gaul.

crēber, bra, brum, (*cre*, in *cresco*, I grow) adj.—*very many, numerous; abundant, plentiful.*

crēbrĭor, ĭus, crēberrĭmus, a, um, comp. and sup. of creber, q. v.

culpa, æ, f., (Doderlein says from cellere, to strike)—*a fault, blame.*

cum, prep. with abl. (cf. ξυν)—*with, together with, along with.*

cunctans, antis, pres. part. of cunctor, q. v.

cunctor, āri, ātus sum, (cf. *conor*, I attempt) v. tr. dep.—*I delay, hesitate, linger, am in doubt.*

cūro, āre, āvi,ātum, (*cura*, anxiety, from *quœro*, I ask) v. tr.—*I take care, cause* to be done. P. cūror, āri, ātus sum.

cŭpĭde, cŭpĭdĭus, cŭpĭdissĭme, (*cŭpĭo*, I desire) adv.—*eagerly, zealously*, in comp. *somewhat eagerly.*

currus, ūs, m., (*curro*, I run)—*a war chariot, a chariot.*

cursus, ūs, m., (*curro*, I run)—*a course, passage. voyage;* cursum tĕnēre, *to keep a straight course.*

D.

dătus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of do, q. v.

dătūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. of do, q. v.

de, prep. with abl.,—*down, down from; with respect to, about, concerning;* of time, *about;* of things, *concerning;* of persons, *regarding;* de consilio, *for the plan;* de improviso, *suddenly, unexpectedly.*

dĕcem, (cf. δέκα, ten) adj. indecl. —*ten.*

dĕcĭmus, a, um, (*decem*) adj.—*tenth.*

dēclīvis, e, (*de*, down, *clivus*, a slope) adj.—*downhill, steep, sloping,*

dĕdĕcus, ŏris, n., (*de*, down from, *decus*, an ornament)—*a disgrace, dishonour.*

dĕdi, perf. ind. act, of do, q. v.

dēdĭtio, ōnis, f., (*dedo*, I give up)—*a surrender, capitulation.*

dēdĭtūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. of dedo, q, v.

dēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (*de*, away from, *do*, I give) v. tr—*I surrender, capitulate, yield.* P. dēdor, dēdi, dēdĭtus sum,

dēdūcendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of dēdūco, q, v.

dēdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*de*, down, *dūco*, I lead) v, tr.—*I lead against,* generally with *in; lead away, withdraw;* of ships, *launch;* of a woman, *I lead away home, marry.* P. dēdūcor, dēdūci, dēductus sum.

dēductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēdūco, q. v.

deĕram, imp. ind. of desum, q. v.

dēfătīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *fătis* enough, *ago*, I drive) v. tr.—*I weary out, exhaust.* P. dēfătīgor, āri, ātus sum.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, f,, (*de*, down, făcio, I do) *a revolt, desertion, defection.*

dēfendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*de*, down, FENDO, obs. I ward off,) v.tr.—*I defend, protect.* P. dēfendor, di, sus sum.

dēfensus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of dēfendo, q. v.

dēfĕro, ferre, dētŭlī, dēlātum (*de*, down, *fero*, I carry) v. tr.—of a ship, *I drive away, drive down.* P. dēfĕror, ferri, delātus sum.

dēfĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*de*, down, *făcĭo*, I do) v. intr.—*I fail, am wanting.*

dēfīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, (*de*, down, *figo*, I set up) v. tr.—*I drive* down or *fasten into, fix.* P. dēfīgor, fīgi, fixus sum.

dēfixus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēfīgo, q. v

defŭi, perf. ind. of dēsum, q. v.

deinceps, (*de*, down. *in*, into, *capio*, I take) adv.—*successively, one after another,*

dĕinde, (*de*, from, *inde*, thence)—*thereafter, then, afterward, next in order.*

dējĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*de*, down, *jăcio*, I hurl) v. tr.—*I precipitate, drive down.* P. dējĭcĭor, dējĭcī, dējectus sum.

dēlātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēfĕro, q. v.

dēlĭgātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēlĭgo, q. v.

dēlĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *ligo*, I bind) v. tr.—*I bind, bind up, fasten.* P. dēlĭgor, āri, ātus sum.

dēlĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, (*de*, out of, *ligo*, I choose) v. tr.—*I select, choose.* P. dēlĭgor, dēlĭgi, dēlectus sum.

dēlĭtesco, ĕre, litŭi, (*de*, away, *litesco*, freq. of *lateo*, I am hid) v. intr. —*I hide; conceal myself, lurk.*

dēmessus, a, um, perf. part. pass of dēmĕto, q. v.

dēmĕto, ĕre, messŭi, messum, (*de*, down, *meto*, I reap, or mow) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down.* P. dēmĕtor, mĕti, dēmessus sum.

dēmonstrātum est, perf. ind. unipers. of demonstro, q. v.—*it has been pointed out.*

dēmonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, in-

tensive, *monstro*, I point out) v. tr.—*I show, indicate, point out.* P. dēmonstror, āri, ātus sum.

deni, æ, a, (*decem*) adj. distrib. num.—*ten each, by tens, ten at a time.*

dēpĕrĕo, īre, ĭi. or ivi,—, (*de*, down, *pĕrĕo*, I perish) v. intr.—*I perish utterly, go to ruin, am lost, founder.*

dēpōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, positum, (*de*, down, aside, *pono*, I place) v. tr.—*I lay aside, lay down, set aside.* P. dēpōnor, pōni, pŏsĭtus sum.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēpōno, q. v.

dēsīdĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *sēd*, akin to *sidus*, an appearance, cf. εἶδος, εἴδω,) v. tr.—*I long for*; hence, *miss*, and so in pass. *am lost.* P. dēsīdĕror, āri, ātus sum.

dēsĭlĭendi, gerund of dēsĭlĭo, q. v.

desĭlĭo, īre, sĭlŭi, sultum, (*de*, down, *salio*, I leap, cf. ἅλλομαι,) v. intr.—*I leap down.*

dēsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (*de*, intensive, *sisto*, I stop) v. intr.—*I leave off, give over, desist.*

dēsum, dēfŭi, dēesse, (*de*, down from, *sum*, I am) v. intr.—*I am wanting, fail, do not serve.*

dētrīmentum, ti, n., (*de*, down, *tero*, I wear away)—*loss, damage, defeat, overthrow.*

deus, dei, m., (cf. θεός, Διός, *Jovis*) —*a god.*

dīco, ĕre, dixi, dictum, (with the old form DEICO, cf. δείκνυμι,) v. tr.—*I say, speak*; dictum est, *mention has been made.* P. dīcor, dīci, dictus sum.

dictum est, unipers. perf. ind. pass. of dīco, q. v.

dies, dĭēi, f. in sing. rarely, generally, m., (cf. Sans. *dyas*)—*a day, a period*, as die æquinoctii,

diffĕro, ferre, distŭli, dīlātum, (*di* or *dis*, apart, *fero*, I carry,) v. intr.—*I differ, am different.*

diffĭcultas, atis, f., (*dis*, apart, *făcĭlis*, easy,)—*difficulty, trouble.*

dīmĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*di*, intensive, *mĭco*, I flash or move quickly; the perf. dimĭcŭi, only occurs once in Ovid,) v. tr.—*I fight, struggle, contend.* P. dīmĭcor, āri, ātus sum; dimicaretur, *the struggle was carried on.*

dīmĭdĭum, ĭi. n., (*di* asunder, *medius*, the middle,)—*the half.*

dīmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dīmitto, q. v.

dīmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*di*, apart, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I send out, send forth*, in different directions; *dismiss, discharge, disband*; of inanimate objects, *abandon, desert.* P. dīmittor, mitti, missus sum.

discēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*di*, apart, *cedo*, I go,) v. intr.—I *march away, decamp*; ab signis discēdĕre, *to quit the standard, leave the ranks.*

dispar, păris, (*dis*, asunder, *par*, equal,) adj.—*unequal.*

dispergo, ĕre, spersi, spersum, (*dis*, apart, *spargo*, I scatter, v. tr.—*I scatter on all sides, disperse.* P. dispergor, gi, sus sum.

dispersus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dispergo, q. v.

dispōno, ĕre, posŭi, positum, (*dis*, apart, *pōno*, I set,) v. tr.—*I place here and there, set in different places, distribute.* P. dispōnor, i, positus sum.

dispŏsĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dispōno, q. v.

distrĭbŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*dis*, apart, *trĭbŭo*, I assign,) v. tr.—*I divide up, assign, distribute, apportion.* P. distrĭbŭor, ŭi, ūtus sum.

dĭu, dĭūtĭus, dĭūtissĭme, (connected with *dies*, ἤδη,) adv.—*a long time, long while, long.*

dīvīdo, ĕre, vīdi, vīsum, (*di*, apart, *vĭdĕo*, I see,) v. tr.—*I part asunder, divide, separate.* P. dīvidor, di, visus sum.

do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, (cf. δω, stem of δίδωμι,) v. tr.—*I give, bestow, furnish*; in fugam dare, *to put to flight.* P. dor, dări, dătus sum.

domestĭcus, a, um, (*domus*, a house) of warlike events,—*domestic, internal, civil.*

domus, ūs, f., cf. δόμος, from δέμω

I build,)—*a house*, but only in the adv. use in this book—*home.*

dūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*dux*, a leader), v. tr. — *I lead, conduct; deem, consider.* P. dūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

dum, (cf. ἤδη,)—*whilst, while.*

dŭo, dŭæ, dŭo, (cf. δύω,) adj. num. —*two.*

duŏdĕcim, (*dŭo*, two, *decem*, ten,) adj. num.—*twelve.*

dŭodēni, (*dŭo*, two, *deni*, ten each), adj. distr.—*twelve each, twelve apiece, by twelves.*

dŭplico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*duplex*, i.e. *dŭo*, two, *plĭco*, I fold,) v. tr.—*I double.* P. dŭplĭcor, āri, ātus sum.

Dūrus, i, m., (*dūrus*, hard,)—*Durus*, Q. Laberius, a tribune of the soldiers, slain in Britain.

dux, dŭcis, m., (*duco*, I lead)—*a chieftain.*

E.

e, prep. with abl., *out of, from*, see ex.

ea, nom. sing. fem. of is, ea, id, q. v.

effĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*ex*, out of, *facio*, I do or make,) v. tr.—*I cause to do, I succeed in doing anything, accomplish, effect; produce.* P. effĭcĭor, fĭci, effectus sum.

effŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, (*ex*, out of, away, *fŭgĭo*, I flee, cf. φεύγω,) v. tr.—*I succeed in flight*, hence *escape.*

effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (*ex*, out of, *fundo*, I pour,) v. tr.—of persons, *I pour forth* as a multitude, *spread abroad.* P. effundor, di. effusus sum.

ēgi, per. ind. act. of ăgo, q. v.

egrĕdĭendi, gerund of egrĕdĭor, q. v.

egrĕdĭor, di, egressus sum, (*e*, out of, from, *grădĭor*, I step,) v. intr. dep.—*I disembark, land.*

egrĕgĭe, (*e*, out of, beyond, *grex*, a flock,) adv.—*uncommonly, excellently, singularly.*

egressus, ūs, m., (*egrĕdĭor*,) *a landing place, for disembarking.*

egressus, a, um, perf. part. of egrĕdĭor, q. v.

ĕgo, mei, (cf. ἐγώ,) pers. pron.—*I.*

ejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*e*, out of, *jăcĭo*, I hurl,) v. tr.—of ships, *I strand, cast ashore, wreck;* of military affairs, *I sally forth, rush out.* P. ējĭcĭor, jĭcĭ, jectus sum.

ēmitto, ere, mīsi, missum, (*e*, out of, away, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I send out* or *send forth, dislodge.* P. ēmittor, mitti, missus sum.

ĕnim, (*e*, demonstrative, cf. *ĕquĭdem, nam*, for,)—*for.* Its position is regularly either after the first word in the clause, or the first two or more closely connected words.

eo, (*is*,) adv. of place—*thither, to that place;* after comparatives, *on this account.*

ĕo, īre, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, (cf. ἰέναι,) v. intr.—*I go, come, go forward.*

eodem, (*idem*,) adv. of place—*thither, to the same place.*

ĕques, ĭtis, m., (*equus*, a horse, *eo*, I go,)—*a horseman, trooper, cavalry.*

ĕquester, tris, tre, (*eques*,) adj.—*equestrian, pertaining to cavalry.*

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, m., (*eques*,)—*cavalry.*

ĕquus, i, m., (cf. ἵππος, ἴκκος, Sans. *açva*)—*a horse.*

ēruptĭo, ōnis, f., (*e*, out, *rumpo*, I burst,) a military term,—*sortie, sally.*

esse, pres. inf. of sum, q. v.

essĕdārĭus, ĭi, m., (essedum,)—*a fighter in a war-chariot.*

essĕdum, i. n., (a Celtic word purely,)—*a war chariot with two wheels.*

et, conj.—*and*, et..et, *both..and, as well..as, not only..but also.*

ĕtiam, (*et, eam*, from *is*,) adv. with comparatives adding intensity,—*yet, still;* generally annexing an additional idea,—*and also, furthermore, besides.*

etsi, (*et, si*, if,) conj.—*although, albeit.*

ēvĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*e*, out of, *venio*, I come,) v. intr.—*I turn out, result, issue.*

ēventus, ūs, m., (*ēvĕnĭo*,) what oc-

curs or happens to any one, hence, —*an accident*, *occurrence*.

ēvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*e* out of, *vŏco*, I call,) v. tr.—*I summon*, *call together* P. ēvŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

ex, prep. with abl. (ἐκ, or ἐξ,) generally,—*from*, *out of*; of distance, *from*; of persons and places, *from*, *on*, *out of*, *down from*; of time, *during*.

exāmĭnatus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of examino, q. v.

exāmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *agmen*, from *ăgo*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I try*, *weigh*, *examine*. P. exāmĭnor, āri, ātus sum.

excēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*ex*, out of, *cedo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I retire*, *withdraw*.

excĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (*ex*, out of, *căpĭo*, I take,) v. tr.—*I come next to*, *succeed*, *relieve*, *take the place of*. P. excĭpĭor, cĭpi, ceptus sum.

exclūdo, ĕre, clusi, clūsum, (*ex*, out of, *claudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I hinder*, *prevent*, *exclude*. P. exclūdor, clūdi, clusus sum.

excūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *ca sa*, a charge, or case,) v. tr.—with a personal object,—*I excuse*, *assign as a reason or excuse*. P. excūsor, āri, ātus sum.

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, f., (*exercĕo*, I busily engage myself,)—*exercise*, *practice*.

exercĭtus, ūs, m., (*exerceo*)—a disciplined body of men, hence, *an army*.

exĭgŭĭtas, ātis, f., (*exiguus*,)—*smallness*, *littleness*, *small size*.

exiguus, a, um, (*exigo*, I measure exactly,) adj.—*small*, *short*, *scanty*.

existĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, intensive, *œstĭmo*, q. v.,) v. tr—*I judge*, *consider*, *deem*, *suppose*. P. existĭmor, āri, ātus sum.

expĕdītĭo, ōnis, f., (*expĕdĭo*, I extricate,)—*an expedition*, *an enterprise against an enemy*, *incursion*.

expĕdītus, a, um., (*expedio*, I extricate,) adj.—*free*, *disengaged*, *easy*, *prompt*, *ready*.

expĕdītĭor, ĭus, comp. of expĕdītus, q. v.

expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*ex*, out of, *pello*, I drive,) v. tr.—*I drive away*, *eject*, *expel*, *thr st out*. P. expellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

explōrātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of exploro, q. v.

explōro, āre, āvi. ātum, (*ex*, intensive, *plōro*, I cry aloud,) v. tr.—*I spy out*, *reconnoitre*. P. explōror, āri, ātus sum.

expōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, (*ex*, out, *pono*, I place,) v. tr.—*I disembark*, *land*; *set out*, *expose to view*, *post*. P. expōnor, pōni, pŏsĭtus sum.

exposĭtus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of expono, q. v.

expŭli, perf. ind. act, of expello, q. v.

exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *specto*, I look,) v. tr.—*I look for*, *await*, *am awaiting for*. P. exspector, āri, ātus sum.

exsto, āre, ——, ——, (*ex*, out of, *sto*, I stand,) v. intr,—*I stand out*, *stand above*, *project*.

extrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, (*ex*, out, *trăho*, I draw,) v. tr.—*I withdraw*, *eradicate*, *bring to an end*. P. extrăhor, hi, tractus sum.

extremus, i, m., (*exter*, outside, outward,) properly an adj., but in this book—*the rear* of an army.

F.

făber, bri,m., (*facber*, hence, from *făcĭo*, I do or make,)—*a workman*, *artisan*.

făcĭendus, da, dum, fut. part. pass. of făcĭo, q. v.

facile, făcĭlĭus, făcillĭme, (*făcĭo*,)—adv.—*easily*, *certainly*.

făcĭo, ĕre, fēci. factum, v. tr.—*I make*, in the widest sense; of actions, *I do*, *perform*; with bellum, *wage*; *construct*, *get ready*; with prœlium, *decide*; P. fīo, fĭĕri, factus sum.

factu, sup. of făcĭo, q. v.

factūrus, a, um, fut. part. act, of făcio, q. v.

factus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of facio, q. v.

facultas, ātis, f., (*facio*,)—*means, opportunity.*

fāgus, i, f., (cf. φηγός,)—*a beech tree.*

fas, n, indecl, (*fari*, to speak,)—*the dictates of religion, divine law*, but generally in the phrase, fas est, *it is permissible* with an inf. for the subject.

fēlīcĭter, fēlīcĭus, fēlīcissĭme, (*fēlix*, auspicious,)—adv.—*auspiciously, happily.*

fĕre, (*fero*,)—adv.—*almost, for the most part;* with words denoting, time,—*about.*

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (cf. φέρω, and *tŭli, tlātum*, τλῆναι, I endure,) v. tr.—*I bear* or *carry; I bring*, auxĭlĭum ferre, *to bring aid;* of speech, *report, assert; require, demand, render necessary*, consŭetūdo ferret, *custom rendered necessary.* P. fĕror, ferri, lātus sum.

ferrĕus, a, um., (*ferrum*,) adj.—*made of iron, iron.*

ferrum, i. n., (prob. akin to Sans. *bhri*, I bear,)—*iron.*

fĭdēlis, e, (*fīdo*, I trust,) adj.—*faithful, trusty.*

fides, ĕi, f.,—(*fīdo*,) —, *fortune; confidence, protection;* fĭdem sequere, *to follow in the fortune.*

fĭgūra, æ, f., (*fingo*, I fashion,)—*form, shape, figure.*

fīnis, is, m., (*findo*, I divide, cf. *filum, fibra*, denoting *end* or extremity,)—*end*, in the pl. *territories, land, country.*

fīnĭtĭmus,, a, um., (*fīnis*,) adj.—*neighbouring, adjoining.*

fīo, fieri, factus sum, passive of facio, q. v.

fĭrmĭter, firmĭus, firmissĭme, (*firmus*,) adv.—*firmly, steadily.*

firmus, a, um; ĭor, ius; issĭmus, a, um., (*firmus*, from *fero*, I bear,)—*strong, powerful.*

flecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, (cf. πλέκω, I turn or twist,) v. tr,—*I turn* in any direction, *turn aside.* P. flector, ti, flexus sum.

fluctus, ūs. m.. (*fluo*, I flow,)—*wave, billow, surge.*

flūmen, ĭnis, n., (*fluo*,)—*a river; stream, flowing water.*

fŏre, (akin to *fŭi, fœtus, fœ*mina, *fecunda*, φύω,)—*about to be, will be.*

fortūna, æ, f., (*fors*, from, *fĕro*, chance,)—*luck, good luck, fortune.*

fossa, æ, f., (*fodio*, I dig,)—*a fosse, ditch, trench.*

fractus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of frango, q. v.

frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, (cf. ῥαγῆναι, to be broken,) v. tr.—*I break up, shatter, break in pieces.* P. frangor, frangi, fractus sum.

frater, tris, m., (cf. φράτηρ, a clansman, Celtic, *brathair*, Germ. *Brŭder*,)—*a brother.*

frīgus, ŏris, n., (cf. ῥῖγος, φρίσσω, ῥιγέω, all implying coldness,)—*cold, cold of winter.*

frūmentārĭus, a, um., (*frūmentum*,) adj.—*of or belonging to corn*, res frumentaria, *provisions.*

frūmentātum, sup. of frumentor, q. v.

frūmentor, āri, ātus sum, (frūmentum,) v. tr. dep.—*I fetch corn*, or *supplies, forage.*

frūmentum, i, n., (contracted for *frúgĭmentum;* and hence from *frux*, fruit; from *fruor*, I enjoy,)—*corn*, a general name for wheat, barley, &c., *grain;* sometimes in plural, but with no change of meaning.

frustrā, (abl. of an old form, *frusus=frausus*, from *fraudo*, I cheat, and dem. suffix *terus*, as in *exterus*, &c.,)—*without effect, to no purpose.*

fŭga, æ, f., (cf. φυγή, from ἔφυγον, flight,)—*flight*, in fŭgam dare, *to put to flight.*

fŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, (cf. ἔφυγον, I fled,) v. intr.—*I flee, escape by flight.*

fŭit, perf. ind. of sum, q. v.

funda, æ, f., (*fundo*, I cast out; cf. σφενδόνη, σ being epenthetic, as in σφάλλω, cf. *fallo*,)—*a sling.*

fūnis, is, m., (cf. *gebunden*, past. part. of Germ. *binden*, I fasten,)—*a rope, cordage, cable.*

G.

Galli, orum, m., (Celtic, *Gael*,)—*the Galli*, the inhabitants of Gallia.

Gallia, æ, f., *Gallia*, *Gaul*, the country conforming generally to France and northern Italy. Sometimes, as c. 20, in pl. without change of meaning.

Gallĭcus, a, um, adj.—*Gallic, relating to Gaul.*

gallīna, æ. f., (*gallus*, a cock,)—*a hen.*

gĕnus, ĕris, n., (cf. γένος from ἐγενόμην,) of nations, tribes, &c.,—*the race, family;* of things,—*manner, style; species.*

Germania, æ, f., *Germany.*

gĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, v. tr.—*I bear, carry;* hence, of war, *wage;* generally of events, *happen, take place; do, perform.* P. gĕror, gĕri, gestus sum.

gestus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of gĕro, q. v.

grăvis, e; ĭor, ĭus; issĭmus, a, um, (cf. βαρύς, akin to Sans. *gar*, heavy,)—*heavy, burdensome; laden-ed, burdened*, of ships.

grăvĭtas, ātis, f., (*gravis*,)—*weight, heaviness.*

grăvĭter, grăvĭus, gravissĭme, (*grăvis*,) adv.—*seriously, severely.*

gŭbernātor, ōris, m., (cf. κυβερνήτης) —*a pilot, steersman.*

gusto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*gustus*, a tasting, cf. γεύω, I taste, γεῦσις, tasting,) v. tr.—*I taste, partake of.*

H.

hăbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, (cf. ἅπτω, *apo*, I seize,) v. tr.—*I have*, in its widest sense, *hold, possess; deem, account, consider.* P. hăbĕor, ēri, hăbĭtus sum.

Hĭbernĭa, æ, f., *Hibernia*, now called *Ireland.*

hic, hæc, hoc, (pronominal root *i*, whence, *is*, and *ce*,)—*this*, pl. *these, those things;* as a personal pronoun, —*he.*

hĭĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*hiems*,) v. tr.—*I winter, take up winter quarters, spend the winter.* P. hĭĕmor, āri, atŭs sum.

hĭĕms, ĕmis, f., (cf. χειμών, winter,)—*winter*, also in pl. *winters; stormy weather.*

Hispania, æ, f., *Hispania*, now *Spain.*

hoc, (hic,) adv.—*on this account, for this reason.*

hŏmo, ĭnis, m., (akin to hŭmus, χαμαί, ground,)—*a man.*

hōra, æ, f., (cf. ὥρα, Germ. *Uhr*,)—*an hour.*

horrĭdus, a, um; ĭor, ius; (*horreo*, I bristle,) adj.—*terrible, frightful, horrid.*

hortātŭs, a, um, perf. part. of hortor, q. v.

hortor, āri, ātus sum, (cf. ὁρμή, ὁρμάω,) v. tr.—*I incite, encourage, exhort.*

hostis, is, m.,—*a foe, enemy.*

huc, (hic,) adv.—*to this place, hither;* accēdēbat huc, *to this it was added.*

hūmānus, a, um; ĭor, ĭus; issĭmus, a, um, (contracted for *hŏmĭnānus*, from *homo*,)—*humane, refined, well informed.*

I.

ĭbi, (*i* pronominal root, and *bi* termination denoting location; cf. *bus* of dat. and abl, pl., φι, also as an ending,)—*in that place, there.*

ĭdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, (*is*, he or that, *dem*, demonstrative particle, cf. δή in ὁσονδή, also tan*dem*, quid*am*,)—*the same.*

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, (cf. ἴδιος, one's own,)—of persons, *proper, suitable;* of time, *convenient, fit;* of place, followed by *ad* or the dat., *sufficient, suitable.*

ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, not,

gnarus, skilled in, cf. *gnotus*, γνῶναι,) v. tr.—*I am unacquainted with, am ignorant of.* P. ignōror, āri, ātus sum.

ignosco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, (*in*, not, *gnosco*, old form of *nosco*, I know, cf. γιγνώσκω, Eng. *know*,) v. tr.—*I pardon, excuse, forgive.* P. unipers. ignoscitur, ignosci, ignotum est.

ignōtus, a, um, (cf. ἄγνωστος,) adj. —*unacquainted, with, ignorant of; unknown.*

illātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of infĕro, q. v.

ille, illa, illud, (connected with *alius* through old form *ollus*, cf. *olim*, *olli*; cf. ἄλλος,) dem. pron.—*that*, pl. *these*; absolutely, *he*, *she*, *it*, pl. *they*.

illo, (*ille*,) adv.—*thither, to that place.*

Imănŭentĭus, ĭi, m.—*Imanuentius*, father of Mandubratius, and chieftain of the Trinobantes, slain by Cassivelaunus.

immissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of immitto, q. v.

immitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*in*, against, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I despatch against.* P. immittor, mitti, missus sum.

impĕdīmentum, i, n. (*impĕdĭo*,)—*camp equipage, baggage* of all kinds, including even beasts of burden, drivers, &c.

impĕdĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, (*in*. *pes*, foot,) v. tr.—*I hamper, hinder.* P. impĕdĭor, īri, ītus sum.

impĕdītus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of impedio, q. v.

impĕrātor, ōris, m., (*impero*, I command, from *in*, against, *paro*, I make ready,)—*a general, commander.*

impĕrātum, i, n., (*impero*, I command,)—*order, command*; imperatum facere, *to do one's command*, hence *to obey.*

imperītus, a, um, (*in*, not, *pĕrītus*; from *pĕrĕo*, skilled,) adj.—*inexperienced in, unacquainted with, ignorant of.*

impĕrĭum, ĭi, n., (*impĕro*, I command,)—*authority, sway, dominion; chief command, military command.*

impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, against, *păro*, I make ready,) v. tr.—*I command, order; give orders for, make a requisition for, order to be furnished.* P. impĕror, āri, ātus sum.

impĕtus, ūs, m., (*impĕto*, I assail, from *in*, against, *peto*, I seek,)—*an attack, assault; impetuosity, vehemence.*

importātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of importo, q. v.

importo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, into, *porto*, I carry,) *I bring in from abroad, import.*. P. importor, āri, ātus sum.

imprŏvīsus, a, um, (*in*, not, *pro*, before, *vīsus*, seen,) adj.—*unforeseen*; de imprŏvīso, *unexpectedly, suddenly.*

imprūdens, entis, (*in*, not, *prūdens* from *pro*, *videns*, seeing, adj. —*unaware, not foreseeing, not anticipating.*

imprūdentĭa, æ, f., (*imprudens*,)—*imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence.*

in, (ἐν,) prep. with abl. *in, at, on*; with acc. *into, against; to, at*, in eundem portum, *at the same port; on* or *upon; for*, in hiemem, for the winter, c. 29; *on*, after a verb of motion, in stationem succedere, *to succeed them on guard; to, towards.*

ĭnānis, e, adj.—*empty, light.*

incendĭum, ĭi, n., (*incendo*,)—*fire, conflagration.*

incendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*in*, in, *cando*, I burn, cf. καίω.) v. tr.—*I burn, destroy by fire.* P. incendor, di, incensus sum.

incensus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of incendo, q. v.

incertus, a, um, (*in*, not, *certus*, certain, cf. κρίνω,) adj.—*uncertain, hesitating, in doubt, tumultuary.*

incitātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of incito, q. v. Incitatos equos, *the horses at full speed.*

incĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, into, *cito*, freq. from cieo, *I cause to go*, cf. κίω,) v. tr.—*I urge, forward, sti-*

mulate, excite, spur on. P. excĭtor, āri, atus sum.

incognĭtus, a, um, (*in*, not, *cognitus*, known,) adj. — *unknown, not known.*

incŏlo, ĕre, ŭi, ——, (*in*, intensive, *cŏlo*, I till,) v. tr.—*I dwell in a place, inhabit.* P. incŏlor, cŏli, ——.

incolumis, e, (*in*, intensive, *columis*, safe,) adj.—*safe, safe and sound, uninjured.*

incommŏdum, i, n., (*in*, not, *commodus* from *con*, *modus*, convenient,) —*disaster, injury, misfortune.*

incursĭo, ōnis, f., (*in*, against, *curro*, I run,)—*onset, assault, attack.*

inde, (*is*, he. and dem. termination *de*,) adv.—*thence, from that place.*

ĭnĕo, īre, ĭi and īvi, ĭtum, (*in*, into, *eo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I enter upon, adopt*, P. def. in parts. ĭnĭtur, īri, ĭnĭtum est.

infĕrĭor, ĭus, comp. of infĕrus, a, um; sup. infĭmus, a, um, and īmus, a, um, (*in*, *fero*,) adj. of position—*lower.*

infĕro, ferre, tŭli, illātum, (*in*, into, *fero*, I bear,) v. tr.—*I bear, produce, cause, inflict;* military, *attack, wage.* P. infĕror, ferri, illātus sum.

infĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*in*, into, *facio*, I cause to do,) v. tr.—*I stain, dye, colour.* P. infĭcĭor, infĭci, infectus sum.

infīnītus, a, um, (*in*, not. *fīnis*, an end,) adj.—*infinite, countless.*

infirmus, a, um., (*in*, not, *firmus*. strong,) adj.—*weak, liable to break up, not strong.*

infra, (*inferus*,) adv.—of a coast or shore, *below, farther down.*

ingrĕdĭor, di, gressus sum, (*in*, into, grădĭor, I step,) v. tr. dep.—*I enter, go into.*

ĭnĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of ĭnĕo, q. v.

injūrĭa, æ, f., (*in*, against, *jus*, right,)—*injury, violence, wrong.*

inquam, (cf. ἐνέπω, *verbum*, a word,) v. def.—*I say.*

insĕquor, qŭi, sequūtus sum, (*in*, on or after, *sequor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow, follow after, pursue.*

insĕquūtus, a, um, perf. part, of insĕquor, q. v.

insĭnŭo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, into, *sinuo*, I wind,) v. tr.—*I wind my way into, push forward* into the open spaces of the enemy. P. insĭnŭor, āri, ātus sum.

insisto, ĕre, stĭti, ——, (*in*, into, *sisto*, I cause to stand,) v. intr.—*I press on*, or *forward, keep on one's way; set foot upon, leap upon.*

instăbĭlis, e, (*in*, not, *stăbilis*, firm,) adj.—*changeable.*

instĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*in*, intensive, *stătuo*, I set up,) v. tr.—*I make, build, construct; determine, decide.* P. instĭtŭor, ŭi, ūtus sum.

instĭtūtum, i. n., (*instĭtŭo*,)—*mode of life, manners, institutions.*

instructus, a, um, perf. part.pass. of instrŭo, q. v.

instruo, ĕre, struxi, structum., (*in*, against, *strŭo*, I join together,) v. tr. —*I draw up, marshall, draw up in battle array.* P. instrŭor, ŭi, structus sum.

insuēfactus, a, um., (*in*. intensive, *suesco*, I am wont, *facio*, I cause to do,) adj.—*accustomed, habituated.*

insŭla, æ, f., (*in*, on, *salum*. the sea, but better cf. νῆσος, Celtic *ey*,) —*an island.*

intĕger, gra, grum, (*in* not, *tango*, perf. *tĕtĭgi*, I touch,) adj.—*sound, whole, untouched, unharmed.*

intellectum est, perf. ind. unipers. from intellĭgo,—*it was perceived.*

intĕllĭgo, ĕre, lexi, lectum, (*inter*, among, *lego*, I say,) v. tr.—*I perceive, understand, observe.* P. intellĭgor, gi, intellectus sum.

inter, prep. with acc., (*in*, and adv. termin. *ter*,)—*among, between;* of a class of persons or things, inter se, *mutually, one with another.*

intercēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*inter*, among, *cedo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I exist.*

interclūdo, ĕre, clūsi, clūsum, (*inter*, among, *claudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I cut off, hinder, shut out*, P. interclūdor, di, clūsus sum.

interclusus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of interclūdo, q. v.

interdico, ĕre, dixi, dictum, (*inter*, among, *dico*, I say,) v. tr.—*I forbid, prohibit, interdict*, P. interdīcor, dīci, dictus sum.

intereā, (*inter*, among *is*, he,) adv. —*meanwhile, in the meantime.*

interfectus, a, um, perf.part. pass. of *interfĭcĭo*, q. v.

interfĭcĭo, ere, fēci, fectum, (*inter*, among, *făcio*, I cause to do,) v, tr.—*I kill, slay, destroy*, P. interfĭcior, fĭci, fectus sum.

intĕrim, (*inter*, within, *is*, he,) adv.—*in the meantime, meanwhile.*

interior, ius; intimus, a, um, comp. and sup. of interus, (*inter*,) adj.—*interior, less known*, as a subs. —*the dwellers in the interior.*

intermissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of intermitto, q. v.

intermitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*inter*, between, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I discontinue, neglect;* of time, *elapse*, brevi tempore intermisso, *after a brief time had elapsed;* of space, *intervene*, P. intermittor, mitti, missus sum.

interpōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, (*inter*, between, *pōno*, I put,) v. tr.—*I interpose, intervene.* P. interpōnŏr, pōni, pŏsĭtus sum.

interpositus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of interpōno, q. v.

intervallum, i, n.,(*inter*, between, *vallum*, a mound,)—*an interval, space, distance.*

intra, (contracted for, intera, from *intĕrus*,) adv.—*within, inside of.*

intrŏĭtus, ūs, m., (*intro*, within, *eo*, I go,)—*entrance, place of entrance, passage.*

intŭli, perf. ind. act. of infĕro, q.v.

inūsĭtātĭor, ĭus, comp. of inūsĭtātus, a, um, q. v.

inūsĭtātus, a, um., (*in*, not, ūsĭtātus, freq. from *utor*, much used,) adj. —*uncommon, unusual, strange, extraordinary.*

ĭnūtĭlis, e. (*in*, not, *ŭtĭlis*, used,) adj.—*unserviceable, useless.*

invĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*in*, on, *vĕnio*, I come,) v. tr.—*I find, discover.* P. invĕnĭor, īri. ventus sum.

ipse, a, um., (*is*, he, *pse*, cf. σφέ,) pron. dem.—*himself, herself, itself*, pl. *themselves.*

is, ea, id, ejus, (*i*, personal pron. stem,) pers. pron.—*he, it.* pl. *they; his; that*, pl. *those; such*, eā cĕlĕritate. *with such speed; of such a kind.*

ĭta, (*is*, *ta*, dem. particle,) adv.—*so, thus, in this way.*

ĭtaque, (*ita*, so, *que*, and,) adv.—*and so, therefore.*

ĭtem, (*ita*,) adv.—*so, also, likewise.*

ĭter, *ĭtĭnĕris*, n., (*eo*, I go,)—*a way, a journey, a march.*

īvi, perf. ind. art. of *eo*, q. v.

J.

jăcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jactum, (Sans. *ya*, I cause to go.) v. tr.—*I cast, throw out.* P. jăcior, jăci, jactus sum.

jactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of jăcĭo, q. v.

jam, (*is*, he,) adv.—*already*, jam ante, *previously.*

jŭbĕo, ēri, jussi, jussum, v. tr.—*I order, command, tell.* P. jŭbĕor, ēri, jussus sum.

jūdĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*jus*, right, *dico*, I say,) v. tr.—*I deem, consider.* P. jūdĭcor, āri, ātus sum.

jŭgum, i, n., (cf. ζυγόν, ξεύγνυμι,) —*a yoke.*

jussi, perf. ind. art. of jŭbĕo, q. v.

L.

Lăbērĭus, ĭi, m., *Laberius*, a Roman name, *nomen.*

Lăbĭēnus, i, m.; *Labienus*, a Roman name, *nomen.*

lăbor. ōris, m., (cf. ἔλαβον, stem λαβ,)—*labour, toil, exertion.*

lăbōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*labor*,) v. tr.—*I labour, exert myself, am in trouble, danger* or *difficulty.* P. lăbōror, āri, ātus sum.

labrum, i, n., (*lambo*, I lick,)—*a lip.*

lac, lactis, n., (cf. γάλα, γάλακτος,) *milk.*

lăcessendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of lăcesso, q. v.

lăcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (freq. or intens. from *lăcio*, I allure,) v. tr.—*I provoke, exasperate, fall upon.* P. lăcessor, cessi, lăcessītus sum.

lāte, lātius, lātissime, (*lātus*, broad, cf. πλατύς,) adv.—*widely, broadly*, longe lateque, *far and wide.*

lătus, ĕris, n., (cf. πλατύς,)—*side ;* military, *flank ;* latus apertum, *the open flank, the right flank*, because the shields were carried on the left arms, leaving the right side exposed; *the right.*

laudandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of laudo, q. v.

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*laus*, praise,) v. tr.—*I praise, extol.* P. laudor, āri, ātus sum.

lēgātus, i, m., (*lego*, I choose,)—*an ambassador, envoy, a legate* or *military commander.*

lĕgio, ōnis f., (*lego*, I collect, cf. λέγω,)—*a legion.*

lĕgiōnārius, a, um, (*legio*,)—*legionary, belonging to the legion.*

lēnis, (cf. λεῖος, smooth,) adj.—*gentle, easy, moderate.*

lēniter, lēnius, lēnissime, (*lēnis*,) adv.—*cautiously, moderately, carefully.*

lĕpus, ŏris, (cf. Sicilian λέπορις, collateral form of λαγώς,)—*a hare.*

līberāliter, līberālius, līberālissime, (*līberālis*, liberal,) adv.—*liberally, generously, graciously.*

lībĕrandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of lībĕro, q. v.

lībĕre, lībĕrius, līberrime, (*līber*, cf. λείβω,) adv.—*freely, voluntarily, frankly.*

lībĕri, ōrum, m., (*līber*, free,)—*children.*

lībĕrius, comp. of lībĕre, q. v.

lībĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*līber*, free,) v. tr.—*I liberate, set free, release from slavery.* P. lībĕror, āri, ātus sum.

lītĕræ, ārum, f., (*lino*, I mark,)—*a written document, a letter.*

lītus, ŏris, n.,—*the sea shore, beach, strand,* opposed to *ripa*, the bank of a river, and is thus defined by Cicero *qua fluctus eluderet.*

lŏcus, i, m., but with pl. loca, (*lŏco*, I place,)—*a place, spot, position.*

longe, ius, issime, (*longus*, long,) adv.—*far, for some distance.*

longinquior, ius, comp. of longinquus, q. v.

longinquus, a, um, (*longus*, long,) adj.—*far off, remote, distant.*

longĭtūdo, inis, f., (*longus*,)—*length.*

longus, a, um, adj.—*long ;* longa navis, *a warship.*

Lucius, ii, m., *Lucius*, a Roman proper name.

Lugotŏrix, īgis, m., *Lugotorix*, a noble British chieftain, for whose story see ch. 22. v.

lūna, æ, f., (*lūcīna*, by contraction *lūna*,)—*the moon.*

lux, lūcis, f., (cf. obs. root λύκη, whence λύχνος, *a lamp*, λύγδος, *a white stone ;* also Germ. *leuchten*, Eng. *light*,)—*light of day, daylight. dawn.*

M.

magnĭtūdo, inis, f., (*magnus*, great,)—*magnitude, size.*

magnoopere, (*magnus*, great, *opus*, a work,) adv.—*greatly, exceedingly.*

magnus, a, um; major, us; maximus, a, um, (cf. μέγας,) adj.—*great, large ;* of value, *great, high ; loud, powerful ;* magna voce, *with a loud voice.*

major, us, comp. of magnus, q. v. of vessels, *of larger size.*

mandātum, i, n., (*mando*,)—*order, commission, mandate.*

mando, āre, āvi, ātum, (*mănus*, a hand, *do*, I give or entrust,) v. tr.—*I commission, order, command ;* betake myself, as in fŭgæ mandāre, *to betake themselves to flight.* P. mandor, āri, ātus sum.

Mandubratius, ii, m., *Mandubra-*

tius, a British chieftain placed by Cæsar over the Trinobantes.

māne, adv.—*in the morning, early.*

mănus, ūs, f., (Sans. *ma*, I measure, cf. mētĭor,)—*a hand; a band of armed men, corps* of soldiers.

măre, is, n.—*the sea.*

mărĭtĭmus, a, um, (*măre*,) adj.—*maritime, lying close to the sea; naval;* mărĭtĭmæ res, *maritime affairs.*

mātĕrĭa, æ, f., (*mater*, a mother,)—*materials; timber; wood of all kinds.*

mātūrus, a, um, adj.—*early.*

maxĭme, sup. of magis, adv.—*chiefly, principally, especially.*

maximus, a, um., sup. of magnus, q. v.

mĕdĭterrāneus, a, um, (*medius*, middle, *terra*, the earth,) adj.—*inland, remote from the sea.*

mĕdĭus, a, um., (cf. *μέσος*,) adv.—*mid, middle*, of time and space.

membrum, i, n.—*a limit, a member.*

mĕmŏrĭa, æ, f., (*memor*, mindful, cf. *μιμνήσκω*,)—*memory, tradition, remembrance.*

Mĕnăpĭi, ōrum, m.,—*the Menapii*, a Belgic tribe between the Scheldt and Meuse.

mensūra, æ, f., (*mētior*, I measure,)—*measurement, measure.*

mercātor, ōris, m., (*mercor*, I traffic,)—*a merchant, trader*, opposed to *caupo*, a retailer.

mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, (*mĕrīdĭes*,)—*mid-day:* mĕrīdĭāno tempore, *at mid-day.*

mĕrīdĭes, ēi, f., (*medius*, middle, *dĭes*, a day,)—mid-day, hence the sun being on the meridian, *the south.*

mĕtendi, gerund of mĕto, q. v.

mĕto, ĕre, messui, messum, (cf. *ἀμάω*, with *a* epenthetic,) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down a crop.*

mĕtus, ūs, m.,—*fear, dread, apprehension.*

mĕus, a, um, (*me*, acc. of *ego*, cf. *μέ*,) adj.—*my.*

mīles, ĭtis, m., (*mille*, a thousand, cf. *ὁμιλία*,)—*a soldier, a foot soldier.*

mīlĭtāris, e, (*mīles*,) adj.—*military, warlike;* res mīlĭtāris, *military affairs.*

mille, adj. num. indecl.—*a thousand;* as a subs. in the pl. only.

millĭa, ĭum, n., *a thousand*, always followed by a partitive genitive.

mĭnor, us, ōris, adj.—comp. of parvus,—*less.*

mĭnus, (*minor*,) adv.—*less, the less, in a less degree.*

mīsi, per. indic. act. of mitto, q.v.

mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (causative form from *meo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I send.* P. mittor, mitti, missus sum.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f., (*mōbilis*, from *moveo*, I move,)—*mobility, rapidity.*

mŏdĕror, āri, ātus sum, (*modus*,) v. tr. dep.—*I manage, govern, regulate.*

mŏdo, (*modus*,) adv.—*only*, with *si*,—*if only, provided that.*

mŏdus, i, m.,—*a way, manner, fashion, style.*

mollis, e, (mŏvĕo, that is mŏvĭlis,) adj.—*soft.*

Mona, æ, f., *Mona*, now the Isle of Man.

mŏnĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, (cf. *memini mens*, the mind, *mentio*, mention, also *μνήσκω*,) v. tr.—*I instruct, tell, admonish.* P. moneor, ēri, monitus sum.

mons, ntis, m., (*ēmineo*, I stand out, project,)—*a mountain, a hill.*

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, m.,—the *Morini*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

mŏrātus, a, um, perf. part of moror, q. v.

mŏror, āri, ātus sum, (*mŏra*, delay,) v. intr. dep.—*I delay.*

mors, mortis, f., (*mŏrior* I die,)—*death.*

mōtus, ūs, m., (*mŏveo*, I move,)—*a motion, revolution, tumult.*

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., (*multus*,)—*multitude, a great number, a crowd* of common people.

multum, (*multus*,) adv.—*much, very much, greatly.*

multus, a, um, (old form *moltos*,

part of *molĕre*, I increase,) adj.—*many*, of both persons and things.

mūnĭo, īre, īvi and ĭi, ītum, old form *moenio*, hence from *moenia*, walls,) v. tr.—*I fortify*, *defend*, *protect*, as with walls. P. munĭor, īri, ītus sum.

mūnītĭo, ōnis, f., (*mūnio*,)—*a fortification*, *barrier*, *ramparts*; *a fortifying*.

munītus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of mūnĭo, q. v.

N.

nactus, a, um, perf. part. of nanciscor, q. v.

nam, conj., introduces a reason for a previous statement—*for*.

namque, conj., (*nam*, *que*, and,)—an emphatic confirmative word, = καὶ γάρ, hence *for indeed*, *for truly*.

nanciscor, cisci, nactus sum, (*nancio*, I get,) v. tr. dep.—*I get*, *acquire*, *obtain*; *get together*; accidentally, *light upon*.

nascor, ci, nātus sum, (cf. γεννάω, and old form *gnascor*,) v. intr. dep.—*I am born*, of persons; *am produced*, of things.

nātĭo, ōnis, f., (*nātus*, born,)—*a nation*, *people*; *race*.

nātūra, æ, f., (*nātus*,)—*nature*.

nātus, a, um, perf. part. of nascor, q. v.

nauta, æ, m., (contracted for *nāvita*, a sailor, cf. ναύτης,)—*a sailor*.

nāvālis, e, (*nāvis*,) adj.—*of* or *belonging to ships*, *naval*.

nāvĭgandum, gerund of nāvĭgo, q. v.

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, f., (*nāvis*, a ship, *ago*, I lead,)—*navigation*, *voyage*, *sailing*.

nāvĭgĭum, ĭi, n., (*nāvis*, *ăgo*,)—*a vessel*, *ship*.

nāvĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*nāvis*, *ăgo*,) v. tr.—*I sail*, *navigate*, *set sail*. P. nāvĭgor, āri, atus sum.

nāvis, is, f., (cf. ναύς,)—*a ship*, *vessel*; nāvis longa, *a war ship*; nāvis ŏnĕrārĭa, *a transport*; nāves conscendĕre, *to embark*.

nē, conj.—*that not*, *lest*; adv. *not*; ne..quidem, *not..even*. It is the primitive negative adv. cf. νή, Anglo-Saxon *na*, old English *ne*.

nec, contracted form of neque, q.v.

nĕcessārĭo, (*nĕcessārĭus*, necessary,) adv.—*necessarily*, *unavoidably*

necesse, (*nec*, neither, *cēdo*, I yield,) adj. indecl.—*inevitable*, *necessary*, *indispensable*.

nĕgōtĭum, ĭi, n., (*nec*, neither, *ōtĭum*, ease,)—*difficulty*, *trouble*, *pains*.

nēquaquam, (*ne*, not, *quisquam*, any,) adv.—*in no wise*, *not at all*.

nĕque, conj., (*nē*, not, *que*, and, contracted nec, q. v.)—*and not*; neque..neque, *neither..nor*; nec..nec, *neither..nor*.

nēmo, m., (*nē*, not, *homo*, a man; the only cases used are nom., dat. and acc., the gen. and abl. are supplied by *nullus*,)—*no one*, *nobody*, *no man*.

neu, conj. (contracted for neve,)—*nor*.

nĭhil, n. indecl., (*ne*, not, *hilum*, a trifle,)—*nothing*.

nĭsi, conj., (*ni*, unless, *si*, if,)—*unless*; *except that*, *save only*.

nōbĭlis, e, (*nosco*, I know, cf. γνῶναι,) adj.—*noble*, *noted*, *celebrated*.

nŏcĕo, ēre, ŭi, cĭtum, (cf. *nĕco*, I kill, both from Sans. *nac*, to perish,) v. intr.—*I harm*, *hurt*, *injure*. P. nŏcētur, nŏcēri, nŏcĭtum.

noctu, (*nox*, night,) adj.—*pertaining to the night*, *by night*.

nōmen, ĭnis, n., (*nosco*, I know,)—*a name*.

non, (old form *nocnum*, also *nenum*; hence from *nē*, not, unum, *one*; cf. our English *naught*, and Saxon *naht*, for *ne-aht*,)—*not*.

nondum, (*non*, not, *dum*, yet,) adv.—*not yet*.

nonnullus, a, um, (*non*, not, *nullus*, none,) adj.—*some*, *several*.

nonus, a, um, (nŏvēnus, from *nŏvem*, nine,) adj. num.—*ninth*.

nos, nostrum, (cf. νῶϊ, Sans. *nau*,) pl. of ego,—*we*.

nosco, ere, nōvi, nōtum, (cf. γιγνώσκω, and old form *gnosco*,) v. tr.—*I know, gain a knowledge of, become acquainted with.* P. noscor, nosci, nōtus sum.

noster, tra, trum, (*nos*), adj.—*our; our men.*

nōtissĭmus, a, um, (*nōtus*,) sup. of *notus*,—*known, well acquainted with.*

nōtus, a, um, perf. part. of nosco, q. v.

nōtus, a, um, (cf. γνώσκω,) adj.—*known.*

nŏvissĭmus, a, um, sup. of *novus*, q. v.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, f., (*nŏvus*,)—*novelty, strangeness, unusualness.*

nŏvus, a, um, (cf. νέος,) adj.—*new, fresh.*

nox, noctis, f., (cf. νύξ)—*night, darkness.*

nullus, a, um, (*ne*, not, *ullus*, any,) adj.—*none, no one, not any.*

nŭmĕrus, i, m., (cf. *nūmus*, old form of nummus, νόμος, *coin*, from νέμω,)—*a number.*

nummus, i, m., (old form *nūmus*, cf. νόμος, νέμω,)—*money.*

nuncĭātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of nuncio, q. v.

nuncĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*nunc*, now, *cio*, I call forth,) v. tr.—*I announce, make known, inform.* P. nuncior, āri, ātus sum.

nuncĭus, ĭi, m., (*nuncio*,) *a messenger, courier.*

nunquam, (*nē*, not, *unquam*, ever,) adv.—*never.*

nūtus, ūs, m., *nuo*, I nod, cf. νεύω, I assent by a nod,)—*command, will, nod.*

O.

ob, prep. with acc,—*for. on account of.*

objectus, a um, perf. part pass. of objicio, q. v.

objĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*ob*, in the way of, *jacio*, I cast,) v. tr.—*I lie in the way of, present to view.* P. objĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

obses, ĭdis, m., (*ob*, *sedeo*, I sit,)—*a hostage.*

obtempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob*, in accordance, *tempĕro*, I regulate) v. tr.—*I comply with, submit to.*

obtĭnĕo, ēre, tĭnŭi, tentum, *ob*, from, *tĕnĕo*, I hold,) v. tr.—*I hold, gain, get possession of, acquire.* P. obtĭnĕor, ēri, tentus sum.

occāsus, ūs, m., (*ob. cado*, I fall,)—*a setting, going down*, as of the sun, &c.

occĭdens, ntis, pres. part. of occido, q. v.

occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi,——, (*ob*, *cado*, I fall,)—v. intr.—*I set, go down*, as of the sun &c.

occīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum (*ob*, *cædo*, I cut,) v. tr.—*I kill, slay, cut off.* P. occīdor, cīdi, cīsus sum.

occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. from *occŭlo*, I cover up, *ob*, and *cēlo*, I conceal,)—*I hide, conceal, secrete.* P. occultor, āri, ātus sum.

occŭpātio, ōnis, f., (*occŭpo*,)—*occupation, employment.*

occupatus, a, um, perf. part. pass of occŭpo, q. v.

occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob*, *căpĭo*,) v. tr.—*I employ, occupy.* P. occupor, āri, ātus sum.

occurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, (*ob*, *curro*, I run,) v. intr.—*I meet with.*

ōcĕănus, i, m., (cf. ὠκεανός, from ὠκυς, νάω,)—*the ocean.*

octingenti, æ, a, (*octo*, eight, *centum*, a hundred,) adj. num.—*eight hundred.*

octo, (cf. ὀκτω, Sans. *ashtau*), adj. num. indecl.—*eight.*

octōdĕcĭm, (*octo*, eight, *decem.* ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*eighteen.*

octōginta, (*octo*, eight, *ginta* = κοντα, ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*eighty.*

ŏcŭlus, i, m., (ὄκκαλος, Bœot. for ὄκκος, an eye,)—*the eye.*

offĭcĭum, ĭi, n., (*ob*, *făcĭo*, I make,)—*duty, part.*

omnino, (*omnis*,) adv.—*altogether, entirely;* with numerals, *in all.*

omnis, e, adj.—*all, every.*

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, (*onus*,) adj.—only in the expression oneraria navis,—*a transport, a ship of burden.*

ŏnus, ĕris, n.,—*a load, a burden.*

ŏpĕra, æ, f., (*opus,*)—*pains, labour, work.*

ŏpīnĭo, onis, f., (*ŏpīnor,* I believe,) —*belief, opinion, conjecture.*

ŏportet, ŏportŭit, ŏportēre, (*opus,* need,) v. unipers. intr.—*it is necessary, one must.*

oppĭdum, i, n, (*ops,* aid, *do,* I give,) —*a town.*

opportūne, ĭus, issĭme, (*opportunus,*) adv.—*seasonably, opportunely.*

opportūnissimus, a, um, sup. of opportūnus, q. v.

opportūnus, a, um, (*ob, portus,* a harbour,) adj.—*fit, convenient.*

oppressus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of opprĭmo, q. v.

opprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, (*ob, prĕmo,* I press,) v. tr.—*I weigh down, overcome.* P. opprĭmor, prĭmi, pressus sum.

oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob, pugno,* I fight,) v. tr.—*I attack, assault, storm; capture.* P. oppugnor, āri, ātus sum.

optĭmus, a, um., sup of *bonus,* q. v., (*opto,* I prefer.)

ŏpus, ĕris, n.,—*work,* natūrā et opĕrĕ, *by nature and art.*

ōra, æ, f., (*os,* the mouth,)—*the shore, coast; country along the coast.*

ōrātor, ōris, m., (*ōro,* I ask,)—*speaker, envoy; ambassador* charged with a verbal message.

ordo, ĭnis, m., (*ordĭor,* I lay the warp,)—*line* or *rank* of soldiers; *troop, band;* incertis ordinibus, *by their tumultuary bands.*

ŏrĭens, ntis, pres, part. of orior,—*rising.*

ŏrĭor, orīri, ortus sum, (cf. ὄρνυμι, ὄρτυξ, Germ. *reichen,* Eng. *reach,*) v. intr. dep.—*I appear, become visible.*

ortus, a, um, perf. part. of ŏrĭor. q. v.

ostendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*ob, tendo,* I stretch, cf. τείνω,) v. tr.—*I expose to view, exhibit, display; make known, declare.* P. ostendor, di, tensus sum.

P.

pābŭlandum, gerund of pabulor, q. v.

pābŭlātor, ōris, m., (*pabulor,*)—*a forager.*

pābŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (*pascor,* I feed,) v. tr. dep.—*I seek fodder, forage.*

pāgus, i, m., (*pascor,* I feed, hence a *feeding place* or *common,*)—*a canton, district, section.*

pālus, ūdis, f., (cf. πῆλος,) — *a marsh, swamp, morass*

par, păris, adj.—*equal.*

părandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of păro, q. v.

părens, entis, m., (*părio,* I beget,) —*a parent.*

păro, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. φέρω,)—*I make ready, prepare.* P. păror, āri, ātus sum.

pars, rtis, f.,—*a part; place, section; side.*

passus, ūs, m., (*pando,* I extend,) —*a pace, step; pace*=five Roman feet.

pătĭor, păti, passus sum, (cf. ἔπαθον,) v. tr. dep.—*I suffer, allow, permit, I bear up against.*

paucĭtas, ātis, f., (*paucus,*)—*fewness, paucity.*

paucus, a, um, (cf. παῦρος,) adj.—*few; pauci,* ōrum, m.,—*few, a few.*

paulātim, (*paulus,* little, small, cf. παῦρος,) adv.—*by degrees, gradually.*

paulisper, (*paulus, per,* very,) adv.—*a little while, for a short time.*

paulo, (*paulus,*) adv.—*by a little, somewhat.*

paulŭlum, (*paulus,*) adv.—*a little distance.*

paulum, (*paulus,*) adv.—*a little way, somewhat.*

pax, pācis, f., (cf. *pac*tus, from *paciscor,* I make a bargain, πήγνυμι, also, *pango,*)—*peace.*

pĕcus, ŏris, n., (cf. the root *pac* or *pag,* meaning I bind, hence stalled animals,)—*cattle.*

pĕdes, ĭtis, m., (*pes, eo,* I go,)—*a foot soldier,* hence *infantry.*

pedester, tris, e, (*pedes,*) adj.—*on foot, pedestrian, on land.*

pellis, is, f., (cf. πέλλα, Germ. *Fell, Pelz,* Eng. *pelt,*)—*skin* of any animal.

pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, (cf.

πάλλω, originally βάλλω,) v. tr.—*I drive back, discomfit, rout.* P. pellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

pendo, ĕre, pĕpendi, pensum, (*pendĕo*, I hang, but some say *pœna*, a fine, cf. ποινή, *do*, I give,) v. tr.—*I pay.* P. pendor, di, pensus sum.

per, prep. with acc., (cf. περά, περάω,)—*throughout; along;* as the agent, *by; through.*

percontatĭo, ōnis f., (*per*, through, *contor*, I doubt,)—*enquiry, questioning,*

percurro, ĕre, curri, cursum,) *per*, *curro*, I run,) v. intr.—*I run along.*

perdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*per*, *duco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I lead, bring*, or *conduct*, a person or thing. P. perdūcor, ci, ductus sum.

pĕrĕquĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per*, *equĭto*, I ride) v. tr.—*I ride hither and thither, I ride through.* P. pĕrĕquĭtor, āri, ātus sum.

perexĭguus, a, um., (*per*, very, *exĭgŭus*, small,) adj.—*very small, very little.*

perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (*per*, *fĕro*, I bear,) v. tr.—*I announce, convey*, news, *I carry.* P. perfĕror, ferri, latus sum.

perfŭga, æ, m., (*perfŭgio*, I flee,) —*a deserter*, to an enemy.

pĕrīcŭlum, i, n., (*per*, *eo*, I go,)—*an experiment, attempt, risk, hazard, danger, peril.*

perlātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of perfĕro, q. v.

permănĕo, ĕre, mansi, mansum, (*per*, *mănĕo*, I remain,) v. intr.—*I persevere, hold fast to, persist.*

permissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of permitto, q. v.

permitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*per*, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr,—*I entrust, commit, grant.* P. permittor, ti, missus sum.

permotus, a um, perf. part. pass. of permŏvĕo, q. v.

permŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum,(*per*, *mŏvĕo*, I move,) v. tr..—*I excite, stir up, rouse up, move deeply.* P. permŏvĕor, ēri, mōtus sum.

perpaucus, a, um., (*per*, very, paucus, cf. παῦρος, few, little,) adj.—*very, few.*

perpĕtuus, a, um., (*per*, *peto*, I seek,) adj.—*continuous;* in perpetuum, *perpetually.*

persĕquor, qui, sequūtus, (*per*, *sĕquor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow up, pursue.*

perrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum,(*per*, *rumpo*, I burst,) v. tr.—*I break through, force my way through.* P. perrumpor, pi, ruptus sum.

perspectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of perspĭcĭo, q. v.

perspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, (per, *spĭcĭo*, I see, cf. σκέπτομαι,) v. tr.—*I examine, note, ascertain, explore, observe; perceive, see.* P. perspĭcĭor, spĭci, spectus sum.

perterrĕo, ēre, terrui, terrĭtum, (*per*, very much, *terreo*, I terrify,) v. tr.—*I frighten*, or *terrify thoroughly.* P. perterrĕor, ēri, rĭtus sum.

perterrĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of perterrĕo, q. v.

perturbātĭo, ōnis, f., (*per*, very much, *turbo*, I disturb, cf. θόρυβος,) —*disorder, disquietude, confusion.*

perturbātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of perturbo, q. v.

perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per*, *turbo*, I disturb, cf. θορυβέω,) v. tr.—*I confuse, disturb, throw into disorder*, or *confusion.* P. perturbor, āri, ātus sum.

pervĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*per*, *venio*, I come,) v. intr.—*I come to, reach; arrive at.*

pēs, pĕdis, m., (cf. πούς, Sans. *pad*, to go,)—*a foot*; pĕdem, referre, to retreat; pĕdĭbus, *on foot, afoot.*

pĕtendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of pĕto, q. v.

pĕto, ĕre, petivi, and ĭi, pĕtītum, (cf. πέτω, πίπτω,) v. tr.—*I beg, ask, request, desire.* P. pĕtor, ti, pĕtītus sum.

plānus, a, um., (cf. πλάξ,) adj.—*flat, level, plane.*,

plēnus, a, um, (*plĕo*, I fill, πίμπλημι,) adj.—*full*,

plērumque, (*plērus*, from *pleus*, old form of *plus*,) adv.—*for the most*

part, commonly, very often.

plumbum, i, n., (cf. μόλυβδος)—*lead*; plumbum album, *tin*,

plurĭmus, a, um., sup. of *multus*, q. v.—quam plurimas, *as many as possible.*

plus, plūris, (old form *pleus.* from *pleo*, I fill,) adj.—comp of *multus*, q. v.; in the pl. *very many, several.*

pollĭcĕor, ĕrī, licĭtus sum,) *potis*, able, *liceor*, I offer,) v. tr. dep.—*I make an offer, promise, engage.*

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, perf. part. of pollĭcĕor, q. v.

pondus, ĕris, n., (*pendo*, I weigh,) —*a weight.*

pŏpulus, i, m., (cf. πολύς, and the old form *popolus*,)—*the people*; Populus Romanus, *the Roman people*, as the supreme authority.

porta, æ,f.,(*porto*, I carry,)—*a gate*

porto. āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. πορεῖν, also πόρος, περάω,) v. tr.—*I bear, carry, convey.* P. portor, āri, ātus sum,

portus, ūs, m., (*porto*,)—*a harbour, port.*

possum, posse, potŭi, (*pŏtis*, able, *sum*, I am,) v. intr.—*I can, am able, have power to do.*

post, (quasi, *pone, est*,) prep. with acc.—*behind; after, subsequent to, on.*

postēa, (*post, is*, he,) adv.—*afterwards.*

postĕrus, a, um., (*post*,) adj.—*ensuing, next.*

postrīdie, (*posterus, dies*,) adv.—*on the day after, the next day.*

postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*posco*, I demand,) v. tr.—*I demand, require.* P. postŭlor, āri, ātus sum.

potŭi, perf. ind. of possum, q. v.

præceps, cĭpĭtis, (*præ*, before, *caput*, the head,) adj.—*downhill, precipitous.*

præclūdo, ĕre, clūsi, clūsum,(*præ*, before, *claudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I shut out, stop up.* P. præclūdor, di, clūs us sum.

præclūsus, a, um, perf. part pass. of præcludo, q. v.

præda, æ, f., *plunder, booty, pillage.*

prædandi, gerund of prædor, q. v.

prædīco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*præ*, before, *dico*, I proclaim, cf. δείκνυμι,) v. tr.—*I notify, publish abroad.* P. prædīcor, āri, ātus sum.

prædor, āri, ātus sum, (*præda*,) v. tr. dep.—*I plunder, rob, pillage.*

præeram, imp. ind,of præsum.q.v.

præfectus, i, m., (*præficio*,)—*a commander, prefect.*

præfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*præ*, over, *facio*, I do,) v. tr.—*I appoint* any one *to the command over, I place in authority.* P. præfĭcior, fĭci, fectus sum.

præfīgo, figĕre, fixi, fixum, (*præ*, before, *figo*,) v. tr.—*I set on end, place in front.* P. præfīgor, figi, fixus sum.

præfixus, a, um, perf. part. of præfīgo, q. v.

præmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of præmitto, q. v.

præmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*præ*, before, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I send on, despatch in advance.* P. præmittor, mitti, missus sum.

præpăro, āre, āvi, ātum, *præ*, before, *păro*, I make ready,) v. tr,—*I prepare*, or *make ready beforehand.* P. præpăror, āri, ātus sum.

præsĭdĭum, ĭi, n., (*præsĭdeo*, I guard,)—*defence, protection, guard.*

præsto, āre, stĭtī, stātum, (*præ*, before, *sto*, I stand,) v. intr.—*I discharge, perform, fulfil; show, exhibit, manifest.*

præsum, fui, esse, (*præ.* before, *sum*, I am,) v. intr.—*I am set over, rule over, govern, take the lead.*

præter, prep. with acc., (*præ* and adv. termination *ter.* cf. *inter*,)—*except, excepting, save.*

prætĕrĕa, (*præter, is*, he,)—*besides, beyond that.*

prĕmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, v. tr. —*I press hard upon, pursue closely, crowd.* P. prĕmor, mi, pressus sum.

prīdie, (*prior*, former, ; *dies*, a day)—*on the day before.*

primo, (*prīmus*,) adv.—*at first, at the beginning.*

primus, a, um, (pris, obs. whence *prior, prīdem*,) adv.—*first*, primā luce, *at dawn.*

primum, (*prīmus*,) adv.—*in the first place, first of all.*

princeps, ĭpis, m., (*prīmus*; *căpĭo*, I take,)—*chieftain, leading man.*

prior, us, (comp. without pos., sup. primus, q. v.) adj.—*former, previous, prior.*

pristĭnus, a, um., (*pris*, obs. see *primus*,)—*former, previous.*

priusquam, (*prius*, former, *quam*, from quis, quæ, quid,) adv.—*before that, before.*

prīvātus, a, m., (*prīvus*, one's own,)—*private, of* or *belonging to individuals.*

pro, prep. with abl., (old form *posi*, also, *po*, as in *pono*; *neut. dat.* form, *proi*, fem, *prai*, i. e, *præ*,)—*before, in front of; conformably to, for; in place of, instead of.*

prŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*prŏbus*, excellent,) v. tr.—*I test, am satisfied with, approve.* P. prŏbor, āri, ātus sum.

prōcēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*pro*, before, *cēdo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I advance, issue, go out from,*

prŏcul, (*pro* forward, *cello*, cf. κέλλω, I urge,) adv.—*at a distance, remote, distant.*

prōclivis, e., (*pro*, forward, *clivus*, cf. *clino*, and κλίνω, a hill,) adj.—*sloping, steep.*

prōdo, ĕre, dīdi, dĭtum,) *pro*, in place of, *do*, I give,) v. tr.—*I betray, abandon, give up; I hand down, transmit.* P. prōdor, di, dĭtus sum.

prōdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*pro*, forward, *dūco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I prolong, protract.* P. prōdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

prœlium, ĭi, n., (*præ*, before, *eo*, I go, cf. πρυλέες, Il. v. 574,) — *a battle, combat, engagement.*

prŏfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of prŏfíciscor, q. v.

prŏfĭciscor, ci, fectus sum, (*pro*, forward, *faciscor*, incep. of *făcio*, *I cause to do*,) v. intr. dep.—*I set out, march, proceed.*

prōgrĕdĭor, di, gressus sum, (*pro*, forward *grădior*, I step,) v. intr. dep. —*I go forward, advance.*

prōgressus, a, um, perf, part. of prōgrĕdĭor, q. v.

prŏhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, (*pro*, in front of, *habeo*, I have,) v. tr.—*I prevent, hinder, prohibit, defend, protect.* P. prŏhĭbĕor, ēri, ĭtus sum.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of prŏhĭbĕo, q. v.

prōjĭcĭo, ĕre, ēci, jectum, (*pro*, forward, *jăcio*, I hurl,) v. tr.—with se. *I throw myself. rush*; ex navi prōjĭcĕre, *to leap out of the ship.* P. prōjĭcĭor,, jĭcī, jectus sum.

prōmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of prōmitto, q. v.

prŏmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*pro*, in front of, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I let hang down, let grow.* P. promittor, ti, missus sum.

prŏpe, neut. of obs. adj. prŏpis, near,) adv.—*nearly, almost.*

prōpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*pro*, forward, *pello*, collateral with *cello*, I urge,) v. tr.—*I drive out, expel.* P. prōpellor, li, pulsus sum.

prŏpinquus, a, um , (*prŏpe*, near,) adj.—*near, close by.*

prŏpĭus, (prŏpe,) adv.—*nearer.*

propter, (*prŏpiter*, from *prŏpe*,) prep. with acc.—*on account of, by reason of, because of.*

propterea, (*propter*, *is*,) conj.—generally followed by quod, *because that, for the reason that.*

prōpugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (*pro*, before, *pugno*, I fight,) v. tr.—*I make a sally* or *sortie, I rush out to fight.* P. propugnor, āri, ātus sum.

prŏsĕquor, sĕqui, sĕquūtus sum, (*pro*, *sequor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I pursue, follow after.*

prospectus, ūs, m., (*prospicio*, I see at a distance,)—*view, sight.*

protĭnus, (*pro*, forward, *tenus*, up to, as far as,) adv.—*immediately, directly, instantly, forthwith.*

prōvectus, a, um, perf, part. pass. of prōvĕho, q. v.

prōvĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, (*pro*, forward, *vĕho*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I drive out*, as of a ship by the wind; *waft, carry forward.* P. prōvĕhor, hi, vectus sum.

prōvĭdeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, (*pro*, before, *vĭdĕo*, I see,) v. tr.—*I look after, provide.* P. prōvĭdĕor, ēri, vīsus sum.

proxĭmus, a, um., (*prop-simus*, from *prope*, near,) adj. sup. of *prope*, —*nearest, next.*

Publius, ii, m., (old form Poplius, hence, *populus*, the people,)—*Publius*, a Roman prænomen.

pugna, æ, f., (*pugno*, cf. πύξ, πυγμή,)—*a battle, contest, manner of fighting.*

pugnandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of pugno, q. v.

pugnatum est, perf. ind. pass. unipers. from pugno,—*it was fought, they fought.*

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (see *pugna*,) v. tr.—I *fight, engage in battle, contend.* P. pugnor, āri, ātus sum.

pulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of pello, q, v.

pulvis, ĕris, m., (probably from *pulsus*, beaten, anything beaten fine,) —*dust.*

pŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. *putus*, clean, from common stem *pŭo*,) v. tr. —*I reckon, value, esteem.* P. pŭtor, āri, ātus sum.

Q.

quā, (*qui*, who,) adv.—*at* or *in which place, where.*

quadraginta, (*quatuor*, *ginta* = κοντα, ten,) adj. num, indecl,—*forty.*

quæstor, ōris, m., (*quæro*, I ask, seek,)—*quæstor*, a Roman officer, who in the provinces collected imposts, provided pay and provisions for the troops, and in the absence of the governor sometimes performed his functions, the *quæstores militares.*

quam, (*qui*, who,) conj.—after comparative words—*than*; with superlative words and the verb possum, *as*; quam plurimas, *as many as possible*, quas possit adeat civitates, *as many states as—;* after designation of time, *after, since,* post quartam diem, quam, *on the fourth day, after.*

quamprīmum, (*qui*, and *primus*, first,) adv.—*as soon as possible.*

quantus, a, um., (*qui*, = Sans. *kas*, *who*,) adj.—*how great, how much*; as a subs. in neut. followed by a Gen. *as great as, as much as*; tantum ... quantum, *so much—as.*

quatŭor, (cf. Sans. *chatur*, Æol. πίσυρες, Att. τέσσαρες, Germ. *vier*,) adj. num. indecl.—*four.*

que, (cf. τέ,) conj.-*and*; with et-or repeated que—que, *both—and, as well—as.*

quĕror, quĕri, questus sum, v. tr. dep.—*I complain.*

questus, a, um, perf. part. of quĕror, q. v.

qui, quæ, quod, pron. rel.—*who, which, what, that;* at the beginning of a clause or sentence, *and this*, pl. *and these; this*, pl. *these;* in dep. clauses, *what, what sort of;* with antecedent omitted, *he who;* after idem, or par, often best rendered by *as.*

quicquam, see quisquam.

quicquid, see quisquis.

quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, (*qui*, with indef. suffix, *cumque*,) pron. dem.—*whatever, whatsoever.*

quĭdem, (*qui*, dem. ending *dem*,) adv.—*indeed*, ne—quidem, *not even.*

quingenti, æ, a., (*quinque*, five, *centum*, a hundred,) adj. num.—*five hundred.*

quinque, (cf. πέντε,) adj. num.—*five.*

quintus, a, um., (quinque,) adj.—*fifth.*

Quintus, i, m,—*Quintus*, a Roman prænomen.

quisquam, quæquam, quidquam, or quicquam, (*quis, quam*,) pron. indef.—*any one, any person; anything.*

quisque, quæque, quodque, (*quis, que*,) pron. indef.—*every, each; what ever.*

quisquis, ——, quodquod, or quidquid, (*quis* reduplicated,) pron. indef. —*whoever, whatever; whatsoever.*

quō, (*qui,*) adv.—*to which place, whither; in which place, where; by means of which.*

quoad, (old form quom-ad, hence *to which,*) conj.—*until, till.*

quod, (*qui,* acc. sing. neut), conj., —*because; inasmuch as.*

quōmĭnus, (*qui, minor,*) conj.—after verbs of hindering, restraining, holding back, &c.—*from; that..not.*

qot, (*quŏties,* how many,) adj. indecl.—*as many as.*

quŏtidĭānus, a, um, (*quŏtus, dies,*) adv.—*daily, day to day.*

quotidĭē, (*quŏtus, dies,*) adv.—*every day, daily.*

quum, (old form quom,) conj.—*when; since; although.*

R.

rādo, ĕre, rāsi, rāsum, v. tr.—*I shave off* with a razor. P. rādor, rādi, rāsus sum.

rārus, a, um, adj.—*thin,* hence of persons, *far apart, scattered, dispersed.*

rāsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of rādo, q. v.

rătio, ōnis, f., (*reor,* I think,)—*plan, procedure.*

rĕbellĭo, ōnis, f., (*re,* again, *bello,* I wage war,)—*revolt, rebellion.*

rĕcens, ntis, adj.—*fresh, vigorous.*

rĕceptus, ūs, m., (*recipio,* I get again,)—*means of retreat, retreat.*

rĕcĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (*re,* back or again, *capio,* I take,) v. tr.—*I take back, regain; admit, receive;* with acc. se, *I recover;* also *regain;* also *betake;* also *withdraw.* P. rĕcĭpĭor, cĭpi, ceptus sum.

rĕdĕo, īre, ĭi and īvi, ĭtum, (*re,* back, *d* epenthetic, *eo,* I go,) v. intr.—*I return, return from.*

rĕdĭtus, ūs, m., (*redeo,*)—*a means of returning, return.*

rĕdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*re,* again, *duco,* I lead,) v. tr.—*I bring back, conduct back.* P. rĕdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

refectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of rĕfĭcio, q. v.

rĕfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (*re,* back, *fero,* I bear,) v. tr. with pedem, as a military term,—*I withdraw, retreat;* of vessels, *bear back, drive back.* P. rĕfĕror, ferri, rĕlātus sum.

rĕfĭcĭendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of rĕfĭcĭo, q. v.

rĕfĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*re,* again, *facio,* I make,) v. tr. of vessels,—*I repair, refit, put in condition again, renew.* P. rĕfĭcĭor, fĭci, fectus sum.

rĕgĭo, ōnis, f., (*rĕgo,* I direct,)—*a territory, region.*

regnum, i, n., (*rego,* I rule,—*a kingdom, chief power, kingly power.*

rejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*re,* again, *jacio,* I hurl,) v. tr.—of vessels, *I am driven back, cast away, founder.* P. rĕjĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

rĕlictus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of relinquo, q. v.

rĕlinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, (*re,* again, *linquo,* I leave,) v. tr.—*I leave; leave behind; leave behind,* one's self by moving away. Relinquebatur, *it remained.* P. rĕlinquor, qui, rĕlictus sum.

rĕlĭquus, a, um, (*relinquo,*) adj.—*remaining;* often joined with a subs. then signifying *the rest of.*

rĕmănĕo, ēre, mansi, mansum, (*re,* again, *maneo,* I remain,) v. intr.—*I remain, stay behind.*

rēmĭgandi, gerund of rēmĭgo, q. v.

rēmĭgo, are, āvi, ātum, (*remus,* an oar, *ago,* I draw,) v. intr.—*I row.*

rĕmigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re,* back, *migro,* I migrate) v. tr.—*I remove, return.* P. rĕmigror, āri, ātus sum.

rĕmissus, a, um, (*re,* back, *mitto,* I send,) adj.—*mild, gentle.*

rĕmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of remitto, q. v.

rĕmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (*re,* back, *mitto,* I send,) v. tr. *I send back.* P. remittor, ti, missus sum.

rĕmŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, (*re,* back, *mŏvĕo,* I move,) v. tr.—*I re-*

move; withdraw. P. rĕmŏvĕor, ēri, motus sum.

rēmus, i. m. (cf. ἐρετμός)—*an oar.*

rĕnuncĭo, āre, āvi ātum, (*re*, again, *nuncio*, I announce,) v. tr.—*I report, bring back word; announce.* P. rĕnuncĭor, āri, ātus sum.

rĕpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*re*, again, *pello*, I drive,) v. tr.—*I drive back. repel, repulse.* P. rĕpellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

rĕpente, (*rĕpens*, sudden,) adj.—*suddenly, unexpectedly.*

rĕpentīnus, a, um, (*repens*, sudden,) adj.—*sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected.*

rĕpĕrĭo, īre, pĕrī, pertum, (*re*, again, *ăperĭo*, I open,) v. tr.—*I find out, discover; come upon.* P. reperior, īri, pertus sum.

rĕpertus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of reperio q. v.

rĕporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, again, *porto*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry back, bring back.* P. reportor, āri, ātus sum.

rĕpulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of repello. q. v.

res, ĕi, f., (cf. ῥῆμα, ῥέω)—*a thing.* res militaris, *military affairs;* res martima, *maritime affairs;* res frumentaria, *provisions.*

respublica, reipublicæ, f., (*res*, a thing, *publicus*, relating to the state,) —*the republic.*

rĕtŭli, perf. ind. act. of refĕro, q.v.

rĕvertor, ti, versus sum, (*re*, back, *vertor*, I turn,) v. intr. dep.—*I return, come back.*

rĕvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, back, *vŏco*, I call,) v. tr.—*I recall, call back, summon back.* P. rĕvŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

rex, rēgis, m., (*rego*, I rule,)—*king, chieftain.*

ripa, æ, f.,—*a bank*, of a river or stream.

Rōmāni, ōrum, m., *the Romans.*

Rōmānus, a, um, adj.—*Roman.*

rŏta, æ, f., (cf. Sans. *ratha*, chariot,)—*a wheel.*

Rūfus, i, m., (*rufus*, red,)—*Rufus*, a Roman cognomen.

rursus, (*re*, again, *versus*, turned,) adv.—*again, a second time, anew; back again.*

S.

Săbīnus, i, m., (*Sabinus*, a Sabine,) —*Sabinus*, Quintus Titurius, one of Cæsar's lieutenants.

săgitta, æ, f.,—*an arrow.*

sătis, satĭus, satissĭme, (contracted sat,) adj.—*enough, sufficient;* as an adv. *sufficiently.*

scăpha, æ, f., (cf. σκάπτω, σκάφη,) *a skiff, a light boat.*

scrībo, ĕre, scripsi, scriptum, (cf. γράφω,) v. tr—*I write*, of a letter, or other document. P. scrībor, bi, scriptus sum.

sĕcundus, a, m, (*sĕquor*, I follow), adj.—*favourable; propitious;* num. *second.*

sed, (Archaic forms *se*, *sene*, hence se, acc. of *sui* and *ne* intensive,) conj. —*but, but yet.*

Sĕgŏnax, ăcis, m.—*Segonax* one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

Sĕgontĭăci, ōrum, m., *The Segontiaci*, a British tribe, according to Reichard, near Cærnarvon in Wales.

sēmĭta, æ, f., (some say *se*, aside, *meo*, I go, but Varro from *sēmi*=ἡμί, half and *iter* a way,)—*a by path, path, narrow way.*

sententĭa, æ, f., (*sentio*, I know by the senses)—*an opinion, determination, decision, way of thinking.*

septem, (cf. ἑπτά,) adj. num.—*seven.*

septentrĭones, um, m., pl. (*septem*, *trio*, an ox,)—*the north*, so called from the constellation of the Wain, composed of seven stars.

septingenti, æ, a, (*septem*, seven, *ginta*=κοντα=ten,) adj. num.—*seven hundred.*

septĭmus, a, um, (*septem*,) adj.—*seventh.*

sĕquendi, gerund of sĕquor, q. v.

sĕquor, qui, sequūtus sum, (cf. ἕπομαι,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow; comply with, accede to; follow, pursue*

sequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of sĕquor, q. v.

sĕro, ĕre, sēvi, sătum, v. tr.—*I sow.* P. sĕror, sĕri, sătus sum.

servo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. ἐρύω,) v. tr.—*I keep, maintain; I keep watch upon, observe.* P. servor, āri, ātus sum.

sexăginta, (*sex*, six, *ginta*=κοντα =ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*sixty.*

si, (cf. εἰ,) conj.—*if.*

sic, (sibilated pron. stem *i* and *ce*,) adv.—*so, thus, in this manner;* followed by ut, *in such a manner, as.*

signum, i, n., (cf. εἴκω, εἰκος,)—*signal, password, watchword; ensign, standard.*

silva, æ, f., (cf. ὕλη,)—*a wood, forest, woodland.*

silvestris, e, (*silva*,) adj.—*woody, wooded.*

sĭmul, (cf. ἅμα, Sans. *sam*, Germ. *sammen*,) adv.—*together, at the same time, at once;* simul . . atque, *as soon . . as.*

sĭne, old form *sene*, *se* abl. of *sui*, or *se*, adv. aside, *ne*,) prep. with abl. —*without.*

singŭlāris, e, (*singŭli*,) adj.—*one by one, individually, singly.*

singŭli, æ, a, (cf. ἑνός,) adj. distrib. —*every, each.*

sĭnister, tra, trum, (*sinus togœ*, which was on the *left* hand, Pott, Zahlmethode, p. 139,) adj—*left, on the left;* sub sinistrā, *on the left; the left hand.*

siqui, qua, quid, or quod, (*si*, *qui*, the form *siquis* is also used in sing., but Cicero's practice establishes *siqui*,) pron. indef.—*if any.*

sōl, sōlis, m., (cf. ἥλιος,)—*the sun.*

sōlus, a, um, adj.—*alone, only.*

solvo, ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, (*se*, aside, *luo*, I loosen,) v. tr.—*I set sail, weigh anchor, sail away, put to sea.*

spătĭum, ĭi, n., (cf. σπάδιον = στάδιον,)—*distance, interval.*

spĕcĭes, ēi, f., (*spicio*, cf. σκέπτομαι,)—*appearance, form.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of *spĭcĭo*,) v. intr.—*I face, look, lie.*

spĕcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, (*spĭcĭo*,) adj. —*spying;* speculatoria navigia, *vessels of observation, spy boats.*

spes, ĕi, f., (old form *spĕres*, hence *spĕro*, I hope,)—*hope, expectation.*

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, f., (*stăbĭlis*, firm, *sto*, cf. ἵστημι,)—*stability, steadiness.*

stătim, (*sto*, I stand,) adv.—*forthwith, straightway, at once.*

stătĭo, ōnis, f., (*sto*, I set,)—*post, station; guard.*

stătŭo, ĕre, stătŭi, stătūtum, (*sto*, I stand,) v. tr.—*I determine, conclude, decide.* P. stătŭor, ŭi, ūtus sum.

strĕpĭtus, ūs, m., (cf. στρέφω,)—*clattering, rumbling, noise.*

stŭdĭum, ĭi, n., (*stŭdĕo*, I aim at, cf. στοχάζομαι,)—*zeal, eagerness, exertion, endeavour.*

sub, (cf. ὑπό,) prep. with abl. or acc.—of position, *at, on, near, beneath;* sub sinistrā, *on the left;* sub ăquā, *beneath the water:* of time, *in, during, at;* sub brumā, *during the winter.*

subdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*sub*, slightly, *dūco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I draw out* or *up*, as vessels upon the shore. P. subdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

subductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of subdūco, q. v.

sŭberam, imp. ind. of subsum, q. v.

sŭbĭto, (*sŭbĕo*, I follow,) adv.—*suddenly, unexpectedly.*

sŭbjĭcĭendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of sŭbjĭcĭo, q. v.

sŭbjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*sub jăcĭo*, I hurl,) v. tr.—*I expose, subject*, as a vessel to a storm, &c. P. sŭbjĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

sublātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of tollo, q. v.

submĭnistrātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of submĭnistro, q. v.

submĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*sub*, and, *mĭnistro*, I serve,) v. tr.—*I furnish, supply, aid by giving.* P. submĭnistror, āri, ātus sum.

submissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of submitto, q. v.

submitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*sub*, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I send*

or *despatch, aid secretly, assist.* P. submittor, ti, missus sum.

subsĕquor, qui, quūtus sum, (*sub, sequor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow close after*, or *immediately after.*

subsequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of subsĕquor, q. v.

subsĭdĭum, ĭi, n., (*subsĭdĕo*, I settle down,)—*the reserves, auxiliary forces; support, aid, protection;* military support, *aid* or *assistance.*

subsisto, ĕre, stĭti, —, (*sub, sisto*, I stand firm,) v. intr.—*I withstand the strain*, of vessels contending with a storm.

subsum, fŭi, esse, (*sub, sum*, I am,) v. intr —*I am near at hand.*

succēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*sub, cēdo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I follow after.*

succīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, (*sub, cædo*, I cut,) v. tr.—*I cut down, fell.* P. succīdor, di, cīsus sum.

succīsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of succīdo, q. v.

sŭdes, is, f., (defective in nom. and voc. sing.,)—*a stake, a pile.*

sui, sibi, se or sese, (cf. οὗ,) pron. reflex.—*of himself, of herself, itself*, in pl. *themselves;* with acc. and inf. *that he, it*, or *they.*

Sulpĭtĭus, ĭi, m.,—*Sulpitius*, a Roman name, *nomen.*

sum, fui, esse, (cf. εἰμί, ἔσμεν, and in perf. φύω, *fœmina, fœnus*, &c.) v. intr.—*I am.*

summa, æ, f., (*summus*,)—*the supreme power, control.*

summŏvĕo, ĕre, mōvi, mōtum, (*sub, mŏvĕo*, I move,) v. tr.—*I drive away, remove.* P. summŏvĕor, ēri, mōtus, sum.

summus, a, um., (sup. of *sŭpĕrus*, high, lofty, cf. ὑπέρ,)—*the greatest, the highest, the deepest;* summis copiis, *with all their forces.*

sŭpĕrātus, a, um., perf, part. pass. of sŭpĕro, q. v.

sŭpĕrĭor, ĭus, (comp. of *sŭpĕrus*, see *summus*,)—of time, *former, previous;* of position, *upper, loftier, superior;* absolutely, *superior.*

sŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*super*, above, cf. ὑπέρ,) v. tr.—*I overcome, conquer, subdue, vanquish.* P. sŭpĕror, āri, ātus sum.

supersum, fŭi, esse, (*super, sum*,) v. intr.—*I am over* or *left.*

supra, (old form *sŭpĕra*, hence *sŭpĕrus*,) adv.—*above, previously, formerly.*

suspĭcĭo, ōnis, f., (*suspĭcĭo*, I look up to,)—*suspicion, distrust.*

suspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, (*suspĭcĭo*,) v. tr. dep.—*I mistrust, suspect, surmise.*

sustĭnĕo, ĕre, ŭi, tentum, (*sub, tĕneo*, I hold,) v. tr.—*I withstand, hold out against; hold back, check, restrain.* P. sustĭnĕor, ēri, tentus sum.

sŭus, a, um, (*sui*,) adj. poss.—*his own, their own*, referring always to the subject of verb in the sentence in which it stands.

T.

tālĕa, æ, f.,—*a rod, stick, bar; taleæ ferreæ, tallies.*

tămen, (*tam*, so,) adv.—*still, however, nevertheless.*

Tămĕsis, is, m.—*Thames*, a river of Britain; Tacitus uses the form Tămĕsa.

tantŭlus, a, um, (dim. from *tantus*,) adj.—*so small, petty, trifling.*

tantus, a, um., (*tam*, so, with adj. term *tus*,) adj.—*so great, such*, in amount, extent, value or degree.

tarde, ius, issĭme, (*tardus*, slow,) adv.—*slowly, tardily.*

Tăxĭmăgŭlus, i, m.—*Taximagulus*, one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

tĕgo, ĕre, texi, tectum, (cf. στέγω,) v. tr.—*I cover up, conceal, hide.* P. tĕgor, tĕgi, tectus sum.

tēlum, i, n., (cf. τῆλε, [but some say *tendlum*, from *tendo*, I hurl?],)—*a dart, javelin, spear.*

tĕmĕre, adv.—*rashly, heedlessly, inconsiderately.*

tēmo, ōnis, m., (cf. τέμνω,)—*a pole* or *tongue* of a chariot, &c.

tempĕrātĭor, ĭus, comp. of tempĕrātus, q. v.

tempĕrātus, a, um, (*tempĕro*, I qualify,) adj.—*moderate, temperate.*

tempestas, ātis, f., (*tempus*, time,) —*space of time, season, period*=ὥρα; *weather; storm, tempest.*

tempus, ŏris, n., (cf. τέμνω,)—*a space of time, time; the appointed time, the right time*=καιρός.

tĕnĕo, ēre, ŭi, tentum, (cf. τείνω,) v. tr.—*I hold, restrain, keep back;* with cursum, *hold my way, steer, sail; comprise, comprehend, include.*

tergum, i, n.—*the back;* post tergum, *in the rear.*

terra, æ, f., (cf. τέρσομαι, Sans. *tarsh*, I am dry,)—*land, country, territory; land,* opposed to sea; tangere terram, *to make the land,* a nautical term.

terror, ōris, m., (*terreo*, I frighten,) —*fright, terror, alarm.*

tertĭus, a, um, (*ter*, thrice,) adj. num.—*third.*

testūdo, ĭnis, f., (*testa*, a shell,)—*the testudo,* a military contrĭvance.

tĭmor, ōris, m., (*tĭmeo*, I fear,)—*fear, dread, terror.*

Tĭtūrĭus, ĭi, m.,—*Titurius*, a Roman name, *nomen.*

tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublatum, (cf. τλῆναι, and old forms, *tŭtŭli, tlātum,*) v. tr.—*I raise, weigh,* of an anchor, *take on board.* P. tollor, tolli, sublātus sum.

tormentum, i, n., (old form torquementum, hence *torqueo*, I hurl,) an engine for hurling missiles; tropically, *missiles, shots.*

tot, adj. indecl.—*so many.*

totus, a, um., (*tot*,) adj.—*all, entire, whole.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, f.,(*tranquillus*, still,)—*calmness, serenity, tranquillity.*

transĕo, ire, ĭvi, and ĭi, ĭtum, (*trans*, across, *eo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I cross over, come over; cross.* P. transĭtur, īri, transĭtum est.

transĭtūrus, fut. part. act. of transĕo, q. v.

transjectus, ūs, m., (*transjĭcĭo*, I cast across,)—*a crossing over, passage.*

transmissus, us, um., (*transmitto*, I send across,)—*a passing over, passage.*

transportandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of transporto, q. v.

transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*trans*, beyond, *porto*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry across, transport.* P. transportor, āri, ātus sum.

Trĕbōnius, ĭi, m.,—*Trebonius*, a Roman name.

trĕcenti, æ, a, (*tres*, three. *centum*, hundred,) adj. num.—*three hundred.*

trēs, trĭa, (cf. τρεῖς,) adj. num.—*three.*

trĭbūnus, i, m., (*tribus*, a tribe,)—*a tribune*, of the soldiers.

trĭgĭnta, *tres*, three, *ginta*=κοντα, ten,) adj. num.—*thirty.*

Trinobantes, ĭum, m.,—*the Trinobantes*, a tribe in eastern Britain.

trĭpartīto, (*tres*, three, *partĭor*, I divide,) adv.—*in three divisions.*

triquĕtrus, a, um, adj.—*triangular, three-cornered.*

tŭĕor, ēri, tŭĭtus or tūtus sum, v. tr.—*I guard, protect, defend.*

tŭli, perf. ind. act. of fĕro, q. v.

tum, adv.—*then; thereupon; thereafter.*

turma, æ, f.,—*a troop, squadron,* of horse.

U.

ubi, conj.,—*as soon as, when, whenever.*

ullus, a, um, (*unus*, one, with dim. term, *lus*, (*i.e.*) *unlus, ullus,*) adj.—*any.*

ulterior, ius, (comp. assigned to *ulter*, beyond,) adj.—*further, ulterior.*

ultro, (old abl. of *ulter*,) adv.—*voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly.*

unā, (abl. of *unus*, one,) adv.—*together with, at the same time.*

unde, (old form, *quunde*, hence *qui*,) adv.—*whence.*

undique, (*unde, que*,) adv.—*from all sides.*

universus, a, um.,(*unus*, one, *vertor*, I turn,) adj.—*all together, the whole, the whole body.*

unquam, (*unus*, one, *quam*,) adv. —*ever.*

unus, a, um., (cf. εἷς, ἑνός,) adj. num.—*one.*

usus, ūs, m., (*utor*,)—*use, advantage; experience; actual service, practice.*

ut, (old form ŭti,) adv.—*inasmuch as, since,* conj.—*that, in order that, so that; as.*

ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque (*ŭter*, which of two, *que*,) adj.—*each, both,* ab utrisque, *on both sides.*

ŭti, conj.—*so that, that.*

ūti, inf. pres of ūtor, q. v.

ūtor, ūti, ūsus sum, v. dep.—*I avail myself of, employ; to use, make use of.*

uxor, oris, f.,—*a wife, spouse, consort.*

V.

vădum, i, n., (*vādo*, I go, cf. βαίνω,) —*a shoal, shallow, ford.*

văgor, āri, ātus sum, (*văgus*, wandering,) v. intr. dep.—*I wander, roam, stray.*

vallum, i, n., (cf. *vallus*, a stake, *wall*,)—*an earthen wall, rampart,* or *mound palisaded,*

vastandi, gerund of vasto, q. v.

vastandus, a. um., fut. part. pass. of vasto, q. v.

vastātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of vasto, q. v.

vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*vastus*, waste,) v. tr.—*I lay waste, destroy,* a country. P. vastor, āri, ātus sum.

vectīgal, ālis, n., (*vectis*, a carrying, from *veho*,)—*a tax, tribute.*

vectōrius, a, um, (*veho*, I carry,) adj.—*transport, carrying.*

vellet, imp. subj. of volo, q. v

vĕnio, īre, vēni, ventum, (Oscan *beu*, cf. βαίνω,) v. intr.—*I come, go.*

Vĕnĕtĭcus, a, um,—*Venetic, of* or *belonging to the Veneti.*

ventĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of venio,) v. intr.—*I come and go, keep coming.*

ventum est, perf. ind. unipers. of vĕnio; vĕnĭtur, vĕnīri, ventum est,—*they came.*

ventūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. form of vĕnio, q. v.

ventus, i, m., (cf. Sans. *vânt*, blowing, ἀείς, ἄεντος part. pres. of ἄημι,) —*the wind.*

vĕrĕor, ēri, vĕrĭtus sum, v. dep.—*I fear, dread, am afraid.*

vergo, ĕre, VERSI? ——, v. intr.—*I am situated, lie; incline, verge.*

vĕrĭtus, a, um, perf. part. of vĕrĕor, q. v.

vēro, (*vērus*, true,) adv.—*however, but, but indeed.*

verto, ĕre, verti, versum, (cf. Sans. *vrit*, to turn,) v. intr.—*I turn.*

vestio, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, (*vestis*, a garment, cf. ἐσθής,) v. tr.—*I clothe.* P. vestior, īri, ītus sum.

vĕto, āri, vĕtŭi, vĕtĭtum, v. tr.—*I forbid,* P. vĕtor, āri, vĕtĭtus sum.

via, æ, f., (old form *vea*, hence *veho*, I carry,)—*a way, road.*

vicies, (for *vigínties*, from *viginti* twenty,) adv.—*twenty times.*

vĭdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, (cf. εἴδω, wit, wise, Germ. *weissen*,) v. tr.—*I see.* P. vĭdĕor, ēri, vīsus sum, *appear, I seem.*

vĭgĭlia, æ, f., (*vigilis*, *watchful*,)—*a watch,* by night.

vincŭlum, i, n., (*vincio*, I bind,)—*a chain, fetter, prison.*

virgo, inis, f.,—*a maiden, virgin.*

virtus, ūtis, f., (*vir*, a man,)—*manliness, valour, courage.*

vis, is, f,, pl. vires, virium, (cf. ἴς,) —*strength, might, power, valour.*

vitandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of vito, q. v.

vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. tr.—*I shun, avoid.* P. vītor, āri, ātus sum.

vitrum, i, n.,—*woad*, a plant used for dyeing purposes.

vīvo, ĕre, vixi, victum, (cf. βιόω,) v. intr.—*I live upon,* anything, *support life by* anything.

vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum. (cf. Sans. *vach*, voice,) v. tr.—*I call, name.* P. vŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

vŏlo, velle, vŏlŭi, cf. βο(ύ)λομαι,) v. intr.—I *wish, desire; am willing.*

vŏluptas, ātis, f. (*vŏlo*,)—*enjoyment, pleasure.*

Vŏlŭsēnus, i, m.,—*Volusenus*, a tribune sent by Cæsar to spy out Britain.

vox, vōcis, f., (*vŏco*, I call,)—*voice*, *cry*.

vulnus, ĕris, n., (cf. *Fολ* stem of ὄλλυμι,)—*a wound*.

vultis, pres. ind. of volo, q. v.